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EXPERT HAS PLAN FOR RAILROAD CONTROL BY MASSACHUSETTS

George W. R. Harriman Would Have Administrators With Powers Kindred to Board of Road Directors

AUTHORITY NEEDED

Right to Establish a Uniform Standard to Which Lines Would Be Compelled to Reach Is Method Advanced

Control of the railroad situation in Massachusetts through the creation of a state board of railroad administrators, similar in number and authority to the board of directors of a railroad company, that should set up a certain definite standard of operation and compel compliance therewith, is recommended to-day by George W. R. Harriman, one of Boston's transportation experts. While he agrees with Governor Foss that some remedy should be applied to the railroad situation in this state he lays down different lines upon which a bill may be presented to the Legislature.

"A bill drawn upon the lines for establishing a state board of railroad administrators, equal in number and power," says Mr. Harriman, "to the directors of a railroad company such as is prescribed by the laws of the commonwealth would give the state its first real board with numbers sufficient to treat each problem arising incident to railroad operation from an expert point of view.

Plan Is Outlined

"This board should have the power to establish a standard system of railroad operation and as a means to that end, could take, for instance, the rule of railroad expenditures as a basis for such a standard. There are, say, 60 different items of expenditures made by all of the different departments and each item bears a direct relation to all other items and is a certain percentage of the whole expenditure. It is exactly on the similar basis, household expenditures—the coal bill, rent bill and provision bill—bear to each other.

"These items could be so arranged and plotted that if it was shown that in the item for rental of buildings, for instance, one road was paying out one half of 1 per cent of its total expenditure while

(Continued on page four, column one)

MANY CHANGES AMONG ERIE OPERATING MEN

MESSRS. HARRIS AND ATTRIDGE DRAW FIRST PLACES ON BALLOT

NEW YORK—Radical rearrangement of the operating department of the Erie Railroad was announced from the general offices here today. The road has been divided into western and eastern divisions with headquarters in Chicago and New York respectively.

Albert Stone is now general manager of Salamanca, N. Y., the division point, with Robert S. Parsons as assistant manager.

Henry O. Dunkle is now general manager of the western division, with offices in Chicago, and Edgar W. Batchelder, his assistant, with offices in Cleveland.

Alva C. Elston is now general agent at Chicago, succeeding John B. Dickson, who becomes superintendent of the New York division. Franklin G. Robbins has been appointed superintendent of the Buffalo division.

N. Y. CHAMBER FOR ARBITRATION

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce here today a motion was adopted, providing that Congress give consideration to the recommendation of the arbitration commission for a board to adjust industrial disputes between employers and employees engaged in interstate commerce, to the end that interstate commerce may not be interfered with by either lockouts or strikes.

PLEASURE TRAFFIC OF PORT COUNTED 1,086,287 IN 1912

STATISTICS compiled by Edward G. Graves, surveyor of the port of Boston, showed that the traffic on steamboats running between this port and pleasure resorts last summer was heavier by many thousand than during the season of 1911.

The official opening of the season for pleasure craft was June 15, and from that date up to Sept. 15, 1,086,287 persons took passage on the various pleasure boat lines running from this port. These figures only concern such lines as the Nantasket Steamboat Company, the Gloucester boats, Provincetown steamers, and other craft running to pleasure resorts near Boston.

During the summer season 899,533 persons took passage on the steamboats of the Nantasket steamboat line to Nantasket Beach and Plymouth. This is one of the largest number of persons sailing on these lines, customs employees declared. On the steamboat King Philip, 11,676 persons sailed on fishing excursions down the harbor, while 12,197 persons patronized the fishing excursion steamer Satellite.

The steamboat Monitor, running to the city institutions in the harbor, carried 20,385 passengers. The Cape Ann, sailing for Gloucester, carried 20,260 persons, and the Dorothy Bradford, which cruises along the coast to Provincetown and back, was patronized by 47,106 persons.

Other craft running between this port, Houghs Neck and Nahant, and those chartered for excursion parties were used extensively. Persons carried by the Martin's Vineyard were 36,183, Sightseer 13,631, Houghs Neck 5482, Martha 2032, Turtle 2071, Griswold 15,494 and miscellaneous 237.

These figures were furnished the surveyor by a squad of customs guards, under the supervision of Capt. Charles R. Tuckett, who stood at the gangways of the various steamboats with automatic counter in hand.

SOCIAL COURTESIES FOR PEACE DELEGATES



The Balkan delegates photographed during one of the intervals in the peace negotiations in London

Left to right, front row, M. Novakovic (Servia), M. Venezelos (Greece), M. Daneff (Bulgaria), M. Mijonskowitch (Montenegro); second row, M. Scouloudis (Greece), M. Nikolic (Servia), M. Gennadias (Greece), M. Madajarov (Bulgaria), Lieutenant Col. Popovitch (Montenegro), General Paprikoff (Bulgaria); back row, Count Voinovich (Montenegro).

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The meeting of the delegates of the quadruple alliance and the Ottoman empire to arrange terms of peace in London has been taken advantage of to show them such social courtesies as has been possible.

They were entertained by the lord mayor at a luncheon at the Mansion House, when speeches were made by Reshid Pasha, as representing the Turks, Monsieur Venezelos, on behalf of the Greeks, and Monsieur Daneff, Monsieur Novakovic and Monsieur Mioutchikow, respectively, in the names of the Bulgarians, Servians and Montenegrins. A reception was also given to them at Stafford house, which has recently been purchased for presentation to the nation. On this occasion, the delegates present were photographed in the garden.

SENATE ADJOURS EARLY
WASHINGTON—Four minutes after meeting today the Senate adjourned out of respect to the late Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas. Senator Clark delivered a eulogy.

Those who are daily passing along their monitors to friends to whom the leading example of clean journalism may be unknown are doing appreciated service for the Monitor, clean journalism and their friends.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....1c To Foreign Countries.....2c

CONSTRUCTION WORK TO BEGIN SOON



(T. Edward Sheehan, Architect)

Sketch of new municipal building to be erected at corner of Tyler and Oak streets

STRUCTURE WILL MEET NEEDS OF WARD 7 DISTRICT

Work on the new Ward 7 municipal building at Tyler and Oak streets will begin as soon as a few changes are made in the plans by T. Edward Sheehan, architect.

The building has been designed to meet all the requirements for the district. Provision has been made for a branch library and reading rooms on the first floor and for a large assembly hall and committee room in the basement. More than one half the first floor and the mezzanine floor above will be used for shower baths, while the second floor will be used for a gymnasium. On that floor there will also be a stage.

The structure will be built of yellow brick and terra cotta and will cover an area of 80 feet in length, and of the same width. It will be between 64 and 65 feet in height and will face Tyler street, where there will be two entrances—one to the gymnasium end of the building and one to the library and reading room.

Friends of Chairman Christopher P. McCaffrey of the ward 7 Democratic committee believe that in recognition of his work in assisting in getting the appropriation, the new building should be called McCaffrey Hall.

BOSTON MEN LEAVE FOR THE TAFT DINNER

Several Bostonians left the city today for New York to attend the dinner to be given in honor of President Taft at the hotel Waldorf Astoria tomorrow evening by the Republican clubs of Massachusetts and New York and the Union League of Philadelphia.

Among them were Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee; Charles S. Groves, the executive secretary, and Alexander Holmes; also Samuel J. Elder, president; Addison L. Winship, secretary, and H. Staples Potter, member of the executive committee of the Boston City Club.

Mr. Elder is to introduce the guests to the President. Other Massachusetts Republicans leave tonight or early tomorrow.

BOSTON PARCEL POST MAY NEED LARGER OFFICE QUARTERS

Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield announced today that 4975 packages were received at the main office on the opening day of the parcel post system. At the stations and branches within the Boston postal district the number was 10,051. Business yesterday showed an increase. Department stores are taking advantage of the system.

Larger quarters in the central office will be required if the business continues to expand. Many parcels were not properly wrapped or labeled and their senders have been notified.

To facilitate the delivery of packages yesterday wagons, automobiles and the usual trolley service were all pressed into steady work. Automobiles made hourly circuit trips.

Many people availed themselves of the opportunity to affix the 10 cents insurance stamp, which secures a \$50 limit of indemnity for lost packages. Rules and regulations specify that every parcel shall be labeled "U. S. Mail, Parcel Post," and if the contents are breakable, write also "Fragile—Handle With Care." If the sender's name is to be on the package at all, it must be in the upper left hand corner with the word "from" preceding it.

WILLIAMS ESTATE APPRAISED
The Henry Bigelow Williams estate has been appraised at \$504,514, consisting of \$200,514 personal and \$288,514 real. The personal includes mortgage bonds of \$175,000 of the Hotel Carlton, \$50 shared of the Hotel Victoria and two shares of the Boston Opera Company.

Boston Man Who Helped England Inventory Value 1500 Phone Exchanges



COL. GOETHALS' NAME NOT TO BE PROPOSED

(Photo by Marceau)

PROF. DUGALD C. JACKSON

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**CHAMBER'S RAILROAD
POLICY TO HELP ALL
SAYS NEW PRESIDENT**

Mr. Storrow Shows That Independent Attitude Aims to Help Both People and the Companies as Partners

CITES NEW HAVEN

Explanation of the chamber's attitude toward New England railroads and shippers is outlined in a statement issued today by James J. Storrow, new president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Storrow, who is a member of the banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Company, makes it plain that the organization can in no way be placed on record officially except through action by its board of directors. He reviews what the chamber has done, both for shippers and the railroads, emphasizing the impartiality shown in all its dealings. Regarding the Grand Trunk case he says:

"It may well be doubted if the entrance of a Canadian railway would finally produce any hardship or cause any sensible diminution in the earnings of the existing New England railroads.

Scope of the New Haven

Mr. Storrow's statement in part follows:

"I am glad to explain in a general way the attitude of the chamber as I understand it toward New England's transportation problems and especially toward the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.

"The New Haven of today means vastly more than the New Haven railroad of 10 years ago. It means not merely the steam railroad known colloquially as the New Haven, with its numerous subsidiary companies, but also the Boston & Maine with its controlled companies. It means, too, the control of trolley lines in western Massachusetts and southern Vermont and the larger part of the trolley systems of Rhode Island and Connecticut. It also includes practically all of the steamship lines plying between New Bedford, Fall River, Providence, New London, Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford and New York; besides a half-interest in the Merchants & Miners steamship line. It also has a substantial interest in the Eastern Steamship Cor-

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—Edgar, "The
Asphalt Gquare," "Gingerbread Man,"
COLONIAL—"John from Montmartre,"
HOLLIS—"John Mason in 'The Attack,'"
KEITH'S—"Vanderbilt,"
LAWRENCE—"The Man from Home,"
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli,'"
SHUBERT—"Harry Lauder,"
ST. JAMES—"Isle of Spice,"
TREMONT—"The Red Widow."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"The Concert,"
FINE ARTS—Irish Players,
GARRICK—"The Mikado,"
CENTRAL—"The Girl in the Press,"
CHILDREN'S—"Hackett-Packett House,"
COHAN—"Broadway Jones,"
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play,"
CORNER—"The Man from Home,"
ELSTON—"The Little Wakes,"
ELTING—"Within the Law,"
EMPIRE—Maude Adams in "Peter Pan,"
FOURTY-EIGHTH STREET—Wm. Collier,
ST. JAMES—"The Yellow Jacket,"
GARDEN—"Hamlet,"
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper,"
HARRIS—"Cheer Up,"
HOBSON—"Under Many Flags,"
HULSON—"Mrs. Fliske,"
LIBERTY—"Milestones,"
LITTLE—"Husband and Son,"
LYRIC—Billie Trentini,
MANHATTAN—"The Whip,"
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Eva,"
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women,"
REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."

BOSTON CONCERTS

Friday—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., elev-
enth Symphony rehearsal, Miss Elena Ger-
hardt, soloist.
Saturday—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., elev-
enth Symphony concert, Miss Elena Ger-
hardt, soloist.
Sunday—Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., con-
cert by Miss Clara Butt and Kemmerer
Rumford.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Friday, 8 p. m., "Lucia,"
Saturday, 1:45 p. m., "Louise," 8 p. m.,
"Cavalleria," and "Tagliolieri,"
Sunday, 8:15 p. m., orchestral concert,
French program, Messrs. Clement and Britt,
violinists.

poration, furnishing Boston's connection by sea with the more important ports scattered along the Maine coast and as far east as St. John's, N. B., as well as the only line of steamers from Boston to New York.

New England has the right to focus attention on the New Haven company, because it is one of the largest transportation corporations in the world and made so by dint of the sums which the New England people are daily paying to the company.

Transportation Needed

"We are well aware that New England originates but little in the way of raw materials. We are dependent upon the transportation of raw materials by sea or land to our factories, and then after New England has given these materials added value we are a second time dependent upon the transportation of the finished products to their destination. Even our agricultural products would not enable our farmers to prosper without adequate means of transportation. And so, too, without suitable transportation facilities our fishermen on the banks of Newfoundland would find the reward of their toil too scanty to furnish a livelihood.

"Since my election as president of the chamber two or three weeks ago (and the experience of other officers and directors has been the same) I have been approached by many manufacturers and merchants, complaining of what they believe to be the inadequate service rendered by the New Haven or some of its controlled corporations, or of some wrong which they felt they had suffered at the hands of that system. On the other hand, we have been told daily by other men that no human institution attains perfection; and that those complaining were grievously injuring the New Haven, and inflicting great damage upon the New England holders of the company's securities.

Powers Are Great

"The officers and directors of the Chamber of Commerce know that the New Haven has been given great powers and privileges by our six New England states, based, however, upon the proposition that the company should provide adequate and reasonably satisfactory transportation. We know that it is not only required by the spirit of fair play that the corporation undertaking this service shall be allowed reasonable compensation, but we also realize that it would tend directly to defeat the object sought by the grant of these franchises if the corporation were not permitted to charge reasonable compensation and to have a fair opportunity to exercise its powers.

"Some people seem to think that New England industries have created New England railroads and therefore that the wishes of the shippers should be supreme. Others seem to think that transportation facilities exist only by the favor of the railroads, and therefore the people should accept without question whatever the railroads furnish. The fallacy in these views is apparent. New England industries and railroads went into partnership many years ago, and they must continue partners as long as the railroads furnish the means of transportation and the industries the materials to be transported. The application of this partnership principle to a conflicting state of facts presents an extremely difficult problem. One shipper in one locality standing within the small circle of facts which come to his attention may reach one conclusion, while another may reach the diametrically opposite conclusion.

Rate Cases

"During the past three years there have been many rate cases critically affecting the ability of merchants and manufacturers to compete in the West with products from other manufacturing centers. The revenue involved was not serious to New England roads, but cutting our New England manufacturers out of their legitimate western markets would have worked grievous injury to both our railroads and manufacturers.

"The three so-called 'intermountain' cases involved rates to the fast developing states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona. The chamber ultimately succeeded in securing a basis of rates much more equitable than originally proposed and one which has kept these markets open for New England products.

"The 49 men present unanimously passed a vote expressing in no uncertain terms their entire dissatisfaction with the service, and instructed their secretary to communicate to the chamber their views.

"Hardly any man can dispute the propriety of New England's leading commercial organization taking an interest in railroad service. The chamber accepted the invitation of the interstate commerce commission to assist in trying to get at the facts.

Import Rate Case

"A fortnight ago, the manager of the transportation department of the chamber presented to the interstate commerce commission a joint petition on behalf of

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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**ANNUAL OPERA NIGHT
IS HELD BY BOSTON
CITY CLUB MEMBERS**

**HIGHWAY BOARD
PROPOSES CHANGE
IN AUTO LAW**

Many important changes in the law governing the operation of automobiles are recommended in the annual report of the state highway commissioner transmitted to the General Court today. The report says that the use of heavy motor trucks is increasing rapidly. "The commission believes," says the report, "that the law should limit the weight and speed of such vehicles. Commercial vehicles and motor trucks now travel long distances, and the commission feels that it is only fair that the same fee should be charged for their registration as for automobiles of like power."

The report states that the number of automobiles in operation is constantly increasing. The commission believes that an absolute maximum speed limit, say of 25 miles an hour, should be fixed by law.

The commission recommends legislation to meet the decision of the supreme court in the case of Foster vs. Curtis, which was in effect that automobiles may pass street cars standing in the streets only by turning to the left. This decision, the commission says, would effectively blockade all the busy streets of Boston if strictly adhered to.

**ARCHBALD TRIAL
TO BE RESUMED**

WASHINGTON—When the impeachment trial of Judge Archbold is resumed in the Senate this afternoon, attorneys for the defense will put on more witnesses to testify as to his character and as to his business relations in connection with coal land deals in Scranton, Pa.

Members of the Senate anticipate that all testimony will be presented before the conclusion of Saturday's session. The House managers who are directing the impeachment and Judge Archbold's attorneys will present their closing arguments early next week, and a decision of the Senate is looked for soon after, the arguments are concluded.

ADVERTISING MONEY NEEDED

MINNEAPOLIS—Commissioner Maxfield of the state immigration bureau will ask the Legislature for \$100,000 to carry on the work of his department. He says the present appropriation of \$25,000 is inadequate.

CUNARD LINE

Boston, Queenstown, Liverpool
IVERNIA, Jan. 21, 8 A. M.
SAXONIA, Feb. 4, 8 A. M.

New York, Fishguard, Liverpool

*CARMANIA, Jan. 11.

MAURETANIA, Jan. 22

*Calls at Queenstown.

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terstate commerce commission refused to sanction the new schedule.

Action Independent

"These illustrations show that the chamber has preserved an independent position, and has striven at all times to do what seemed to it to be broadly for the interest of New England. At times, it has acted directly in assistance to the railroads. At other times it has cooperated with them for what was admittedly mutually for their interests and ours.

Carl Dreyfus presided at the dinner which Eber D. Jordan and Col. Charles Hayden were to have been guests of honor, but both were unable to be present.

At the dinner the success of grand opera in Boston was pledged anew and the efforts of the management were praised by some half dozen members of the club. Mr. Dreyfus spoke briefly of the successful operatic season. He said the members of the committee having in charge the subject of a new clubhouse will send a report soon.

H. Staples Potter presided. The speakers were: David F. Tilley, George Perry Morris, W. R. McDonald, the Rev. H. B. Gross, Joseph Conry and Henry Russell. Mr. Russell said the Boston opera house is thriving better even than last year and he believed a considerable percentage of the success is due to the cooperation of the City Club. He said he hopes to provide two or three more concerts for the club this season.

The Philharmonic orchestra, under the direction of A. H. Handley, played several numbers before the concert began in the auditorium. Mme. Gay sang two selections, "Clavelina" by Valerde, and the "Habanera" from Bizet's "Carmen" and also gave encores. Joseph Smith presided while Mr. Potter left to escort Mme. Gay to the platform.

Jose Mardones, Rodolfo Fornari and Alfredo Ravello, were the other artists. Mr. Fabio Rimini was accompanist. The rest of the program follows:

"Guitarro," Sorianio; "Perjurada," Vilanueva; "O Sole Mio," Italian song; aria from Boheme; "Che Gelida Manina," Puccini; prologue of "Pagliacci," Leoncavallo; "Se Fossi," Quaranta; "Clavelina," Valerde; "Habanera" from "Carmen," Bizet; duet, "Linda di Chamounix," Donizetti.

HARBOR PLANS APPROVED

NEW YORK—Resolutions were passed at Thursday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce indorsing the principle of a municipal freight terminal railroad along the Brooklyn waterfront, from Brooklyn Bridge to Bay Ridge and the Tompkins harbor plan indorsed.

FAIR COMMISSION MEETS
ALBANY, N. Y.—At the organization meeting of the New York state fair commission held here Thursday, Calvin J. Huson, state agricultural commissioner, was elected vice-president of the commission. The commission favors keeping the fair open at night.

GOVERNOR SAYS HE IS LEADER
ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. William Sulzer declared Thursday night that his election as chief executive made him the Democratic leader of New York state.

IMMIGRATION CONGRESS IS PLAN

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—At a meeting here recently, attended by clergymen, college professors and others interested in different phases of public welfare, it was decided to hold an immigration congress in San Francisco, April 14 and 15, 1913, to prepare for the reception of immigrants expected to come to the Pacific coast after the opening of the Panama canal.

NEW LIFEBOAT HAS TRIAL

NEW YORK—In the presence of representatives of the government steamboat inspection department and other experts a craft invented by Ole Brudes, Norwegian, and declared to be unsinkable, was tried out in the Passaic river here Thursday afternoon. The boat is shaped like a huge egg.

CALL TO PEACE ISSUED

MEXICO CITY—Minister Hernandez of the interior department is sending letters to all parts of the republic urging the people "to act peace, talk peace and keep the subject before the people." Rebels cut power transmission lines in the state of Puebla a few days ago and 19 rebels were killed in the attack. The rebels pointed out that the carrying out of its provisions would involve an additional expenditure by the roads of \$500,000 annually, without, in many instances, any advantage to the public. Many commercial organizations joined the chamber and the veto was sustained.

Freight Rates

"About two years ago the railroads an act was passed compelling freight trains to increase their crews. It seemed to the chamber that this proposed law was a mistake, both because the act specifying the size of a crew left out of consideration factors which should be taken into account, and because the size of the crew necessarily could better be determined by the board of railroad commissioners. The chamber sent a letter to the Governor stating its objections to the bill and urged the Governor to veto it, which he did. The chamber then pointed out that the carrying out of its provisions would involve an additional expenditure by the roads of \$500,000 annually, without, in many instances, any advantage to the public. Many commercial organizations joined the chamber and the veto was sustained.

CITY CONCERT ENJOYED

Enthusiasm marked the municipal orchestra concert held Thursday evening at the South Boston high school of Thomas Park, under the direction of the city of Boston. The principal soloists of the evening were Mrs. Mary L. O'Connor and Stephen F. Burns.

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**ANNUAL OPERA NIGHT
IS HELD BY BOSTON
CITY CLUB MEMBERS**

Hereafter Boston opera house singers will sing at but two places in Boston, the opera house and the City Club, was the announcement made by Manager Russell following the festivities of "grand opera night" held at the club Thursday evening. The annual opera night was even a greater success than the one held last year; the club members turned out in such numbers that the auditorium could not accommodate them.

Carl Dreyfus presided at the dinner which Eber D. Jordan and Col. Charles Hayden were to have been guests of honor, but both were unable to be present.

At the dinner the success of grand opera in Boston was pledged anew and the efforts of the management were praised by some half dozen members of the club. Mr. Dreyfus spoke briefly of the successful operatic season. He said the members of the committee having in charge the subject of a new clubhouse will send

Plan Offered to the Legislature for Railroad Management

EXPERT HAS PLAN FOR RAILROAD CONTROL BY MASSACHUSETTS

(Continued from page one)

another road, operating under similar conditions and circumstances, was paying out 5 per cent for rentals, it is plain that such an item should be the subject of investigation and review.

"Now, if we made the rules such that the items of expenditure be no less than 200 in number in place of 60, and that no item should be returned that aggregated more than one half of 1 per cent of the total expenditure, we would have 200 places in which to apply our test of extravagances or economies in operation.

Compared to a Game

This test is not dissimilar to the rule for running to a base in the game of baseball, if you run too many feet outside of the direct line you will be declared out and, therefore, not score. So it would be in any system of standard railroad operation, that if expenditures were made beyond a reasonable limit or variation as set by the standard line, such expenditures would be the subject of investigation and review.

"This same principle would apply to stock and bond issues and, in fact, to all the elements of physical, operating or financing features.

"Such a system would provide for all of the contingencies and would be a measure of regulation in fact, and determined by written rules and not fancies of discretion.

"It meets the conditions set forth in the Hepburn rate law and the Sherman anti-trust law and to speak in the vernacular it plainly indicates the two limits so necessary to define, namely: the jail line, if the expenditures are too long continued above the standard limit; or the bankruptcy line, if the expenditures are made on a basis too far below the standard line, which would show that proper observance is not given to keeping the railroad up to its required standard.

What Regulation Is

"Real regulation is not a mixture of ownership and operation, nor is it a buyer and seller, nor is it plaintiff and defendant combined; nor is it a matter of speculation and investment, but it is an instrument for the use of the arbitrator to compel compliance with the rules of the game."

"The premise upon which the Governor's message, as regards the transportation problem, is based, is stated by Governor Foss as follows: 'I asserted during the recent campaign that the one issue was whether the New Haven railroad monopoly shall rule Massachusetts or the people of Massachusetts shall control their own government and regulate the transportation system of the commonwealth.'

"It is to be presumed therefore in his recommendations we shall find some specific form of remedy as he views it from his standpoint, and upon which we can base the value of his recommendations in so far as public opinion is called upon to judge not of the one issue but the several he raises."

"To meet the issue he has raised the Governor recommends among other things that the Governor shall appoint a number of the majority of the directors of every corporation which owns, operates or controls a railroad in Massachusetts proportionate to the mileage of that railroad in the state."

What Control Involves

"The real scope of this recommendation can be imagined when you take into consideration the fact that there are over 100 railroad corporations operating railroad companies and their subsidiaries in this state. It means multiplicity of appointment and chaos of authoritative opinion.

"But, by so doing the Governor says it is a 'measure by which the benefits of both private and public ownership may be secured.' The essence of both private and public ownership is thereby established with the result that a new panacea confronts us.

"But, to make this panacea effective the Commonwealth shall obligate itself to purchase at any time, at a price fixed by a court of competent jurisdiction any share of stock offered to it for purchase 'and so on.'

"Hence we have the state as a possible customer for railroad stock. Yet, in the railroad commission we already find that the state shall fix the price at which railroad stock shall be issued. Truly the millennium has been reached when we get to that stage where the customer may fix the price at which he is to buy."

"The door to the treasury of the commonwealth apparently does not seem to be opened wide enough under such provision, and therefore another enlargement must be made to it under the recommendation that '\$50,000,000 is not an unreasonable sum to place at the disposal of the port directors for the necessary harbor improvements and the acquisition and development of necessary terminals in the metropolitan district.'

"Further, the Governor recommends that it is equally important that this commission should have power to supervise and force the electrification of all the railroads in the metropolitan area, and their connection through whatever tunnel to San Francisco."

system is required to unite our principal railroad and water terminals into a complete system.'

Mr. Foss' Plan Condemned

"From this point of view the commission is going to have the right to compel private capital to embark into railroad construction, or upon refusal the state intends to become the contractor to do the work. Such a method as the Governor proposes simply means an assault on the people's treasury."

"But this is not all, for his recommendations approached from another angle, say the commission, should have authority to fix freights and passenger rates, enforce train schedules, audit books, order the construction of railroad extensions, side tracks and spur lines, ever needed, equip the roads with fire-proof cars, lengthen cross-over switches, provide quick and adequate settlement for damages and that they make their cars clean, wholesome and sanitary in every way."

"Yet, with all of these conditions set forth specifically, the Governor's message says in the preamble: 'It is clear that the commonwealth cannot control the railroad system by ownership merely or by ownership and operation.'

State Control Is Urged

"Notwithstanding the fact that the federal law gives the shipper the right to name the route over which his freight shall be carried and specifically states the extent to which it may go in the full conduct of railway operations, many of which powers are simply copied or rewritten into state laws, his excellency asserts that 'for the regulation which will consider the special needs of the people of Massachusetts little dependence can be placed upon the general regulation by national agencies.'

"And, further: 'It is equally clear that if the commonwealth does not control the railroad system, the demand for control by regulation, ownership merely, or by ownership and operation by the federal government will soon become irresistible.'

"The Governor's message, coupled with Mr. Mellen's recent statement, certainly is a contribution to the railroad literature which will well nigh stagger the public, confuse the Legislature and dissipate what little effective force is left in the regulatory powers of our present commissions.

"What is desired is to be accomplished is this—stability or investment, certainty of train movement, reasonable rates and safe carriage of goods. A set of definite rules for the conduct of transportation should be established, which will be plain of interpretation to the shipper as well as to the railroad operator, so that a reasonable variation from the rules above as fixed by the rules be permissible in order to meet the fluctuations incident to railroad operation; and that when the railroads make infractions of those rules outside of the limits thus set, the arbitrator, or board, or commission, which ever it may be, may have the power to enforce a compliance with its rulings.

"Governor Foss, in his recommendations, gains none of the advantages of direct competition, while, on the other hand, he has withdrawn from the people such benefits as should come from the potency of monopoly through its economies."

"It meets the conditions set forth in the Hepburn rate law and the Sherman anti-trust law and to speak in the vernacular it plainly indicates the two limits so necessary to define, namely: the jail line, if the expenditures are too long continued above the standard limit; or the bankruptcy line, if the expenditures are made on a basis too far below the standard line, which would show that proper observance is not given to keeping the railroad up to its required standard.

"Real regulation is not a mixture of ownership and operation, nor is it a buyer and seller, nor is it plaintiff and defendant combined; nor is it a matter of speculation and investment, but it is an instrument for the use of the arbitrator to compel compliance with the rules of the game."

"The premise upon which the Governor's message, as regards the transportation problem, is based, is stated by Governor Foss as follows: 'I asserted during the recent campaign that the one issue was whether the New Haven railroad monopoly shall rule Massachusetts or the people of Massachusetts shall control their own government and regulate the transportation system of the commonwealth.'

"It is to be presumed therefore in his recommendations we shall find some specific form of remedy as he views it from his standpoint, and upon which we can base the value of his recommendations in so far as public opinion is called upon to judge not of the one issue but the several he raises."

"To meet the issue he has raised the Governor recommends among other things that the Governor shall appoint a number of the majority of the directors of every corporation which owns, operates or controls a railroad in Massachusetts proportionate to the mileage of that railroad in the state."

"But, to make this panacea effective the Commonwealth shall obligate itself to purchase at any time, at a price fixed by a court of competent jurisdiction any share of stock offered to it for purchase 'and so on.'

"Hence we have the state as a possible customer for railroad stock. Yet, in the railroad commission we already find that the state shall fix the price at which railroad stock shall be issued. Truly the millennium has been reached when we get to that stage where the customer may fix the price at which he is to buy."

"The door to the treasury of the commonwealth apparently does not seem to be opened wide enough under such provision, and therefore another enlargement must be made to it under the recommendation that '\$50,000,000 is not an unreasonable sum to place at the disposal of the port directors for the necessary harbor improvements and the acquisition and development of necessary terminals in the metropolitan district.'

"Further, the Governor recommends that it is equally important that this commission should have power to supervise and force the electrification of all the railroads in the metropolitan area, and their connection through whatever tunnel to San Francisco."

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STATE TREASURER STEVENS URGES THE NEED OF A DEPUTY

REPEAL OF GRAND TRUNK CHARTER IS PROPOSED IN HOUSE

Bill Filed by Representative William J. Sullivan of Boston Would Annul Legislation of Last Year

Both the Republican and Democratic state committees were ready for the year's work today, the two organizations having elected officers and outlined the work for 1913 at meetings held Thursday.

Democrats Meet

All but one of the officers of the Democratic state committee were reelected at a meeting for organization purposes at the Quincy house late Thursday. The exception was in the case of Walter H. Creem, of Lynn, a vice-president, who retired. His place was filled by the election of Nicholas J. Lawler of Greenfield.

The elections were unanimous. The officers for the year are: Chairman, Thomas P. Riley of Malden; vice-chairmen, Nicholas J. Lawler of Greenfield, George M. Harlow of Plymouth, John P. S. Mahoney of Lawrence, Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell, Frank C. Richardson of Essex and James W. Synan of Pittsfield; secretary, Daniel F. O'Connell of Fitchburg; treasurer, Charles F. Riordan of Boston.

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The other sections of part two, to which the Sullivan bill does not apply, relate to the rights of a railroad corporation in the taking of land, etc., of another corporation; to the location and construction of railroads; to the taking of land and damages therefor; to the fixing of routes; to the issue of bonds; to charges for transportation of freight, and kindred matters.

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ORDINANCE MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL ARE SCHEDULED TO MEET

Members of the committee on ordinances of the Boston city council will meet today to act on the draft of an ordinance prepared by Corporation Counsel Corbett, providing for more effective control of building operations in Boston. It is expected that the committee will act favorably on it and that the council will pass the ordinance at its meeting next Monday.

The ordinance is largely in accord with recommendations recently made by the finance commission in its report on the building department, but it also contains provisions that have been inserted since then by members of the committee.

The ordinance provides that the board of examiners shall consist of three members to be appointed by the mayor in accordance with the provisions of the acts of 1909. Each member shall receive \$10 for every day or part of a day spent in actual service, but not more than \$1000 in any year.

The board is empowered to hold examinations of applicants desiring qualification for building work under "reasonable rules and regulations adopted by it," and the first examination must be within 30 days after the date of the organization of the board.

It is also provided that the board shall establish various classes of persons to be registered.

Persons who present proper affidavits may, without examination, be certified. The fee for each applicant who becomes licensed is put at \$2. No license shall be revoked or suspended except upon proof of charges, filed with the board by the building commissioner or other person, specifying that the licensee has been careless or negligent in the performance of his duty, or has caused or permitted a violation of the building laws.

Section 10 of the proposed new ordinance says that whoever violates any provision shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50 for each offense and section 11 provides that the ordinance shall take effect upon its passage.

WOMAN AUTHOR READS HER POEMS

Poems from "The Singing Man" and "The Book of the Little Past" were read by Mrs. Josephine Preston Peabody Marks at the Copley-Plaza, Thursday afternoon, before members of the 47 Club and their friends. Among the selections were "The Garden of Eden," "The Golden Shoes," "The Song of Triumphant Motherhood," "The Journey," "Concerting Love," "The Polite Visitor," "The Masterpiece" and "The Green Singing Book." The program also included a more recent poem entitled "Woman's Song of Unrest" in which Mrs. Marks pictured woman as "the sole sentinel over the dark of the ages," and "Love, the unsleeping."

Mrs. Marks prefaced several of the poems with an explanation of how she had come to write them, allowing the interpretation in most instances to bring out the inner meaning. The next 47 Club recital will take place at the Copley-Plaza Thursday afternoon, Jan. 9, when Mrs. Marion Craig-Wentworth will read.

PARIS DELIGHTS TO HONOR DISCOVERER OF SOUTH POLE

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The discoverer of the south pole, Capt. Roald Amundsen, received, on his arrival in Paris, an outburst of enthusiasm from the Parisians that he will not easily forget.

He was met at the station by Prince Roland Bonaparte on behalf of the Geographical Society, supported by many representatives of other learned societies, and outside he was acclaimed by a crowd of many thousands of people. The same evening the captain attended a banquet offered to him by the Norwegian colony in Paris, and later he went on to a reception given in his honor by Prince Roland Bonaparte at his private residence in the avenue d'Iena, where he found many ministers, ambassadors, and notable members of the learned societies waiting to meet him.

The next day Captain Amundsen attended at the Elysee, where he was presented to the President of the republic by the Norwegian minister, Baron de Wedel-Jarlborg. He received from the President the decoration of the Legion of Honor. After being entertained to luncheon at the Norwegian embassy, to which a number of notable people had been invited, including M. and Mme. Poincaré, Captain Amundsen was accompanied by his host, the Baron de Wedel-Jarlborg, to the Hotel de Ville, where he received a very hearty welcome from the municipality. After various speeches he was presented to many of the assembled guests, and afterward escorted around the Hotel de Ville to see its treasures.

Enthusiasm for the explorer reached its climax the following day when he attended at the Sorbonne to deliver his lecture under the auspices of the Geographical Society. The amphitheater was crowded to overflowing, it being estimated that fully 1000 people were there. The lecture was escorted on to the platform by M. Guisthan, the min-

TURKEY MAY HOLD OUT IN TCHATALDJAH LINES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—There is no question that if anybody has desired to regard the situation as critical there would be an excuse for it even at the present moment. Yet, with the possible exception of Vienna, the capitals of Europe have kept their heads in a most extraordinary manner. The question whether the hitch in the peace conference, owing to the refusal of the Greeks to sign the armistice would lead to a rupture depended exactly on the question as to whether counsels of despair dominated the sublime Porte and made it willing to stake Constantinople on a new cast of the military dice.

The news which has come through from the Golden Horn has been of a steady alarmist character. Everybody, however, discounts news from that quarter, and when the world is told that a Turkish army of 170,000 men, perfectly equipped and armed, stands behind the fortifications of Tchataldjah, it becomes a little skeptical, not as to the number of men, that is quite possible; not as to the morale of the army, because the fatalism of the Turk and the fact that he is fighting for the Crescent, may easily have restored that, but as to the training of the troops and the material at the disposal of the generals.

Training Takes Time

Any one who knows anything about the training of troops knows that troops cannot be trained in a moment. It is quite true that a vast quantity of the finest fighting material in the Turkish empire was shut up in Asia during the struggle in Thrace. With what success the Porte has freed any of those reserves it is impossible to say. The Monitor knows from its own correspondents on the spot that the Lebanon army corps failed to get through the obstacles and had to return to their bases. In the ordinary course of things these army corps would have been transported by sea, but with the Greek fleet in possession of the Aegean that was impossible.

Then again, it is not likely that the army corps of Smyrna have succeeded in reaching the front. The adhesion of Greece to the Balkan alliance was the factor that shut up these army corps, which had been massed in fear of an Italian landing. It was for this reason that before the outbreak of hostilities Turkey endeavored to buy off Greece with the offer of the surrender of Crete and it was for this reason that, even after Greece had declared war, she again endeavored to detach her from the allies. In spite of this, Turkey has probably collected a considerable force of men between Constantinople and Tchataldjah, but these men must be largely the redifs who were driven back from Kirk Kilise and Tcholru and who can hardly yet be regarded as nazars.

Artillery Must Be Need
Again, the enormous mass of Turkish field artillery must have been lost. Even if it had not been, gunners are not made in a day, and to provide an effective armament necessary for an offensive movement from behind Tchataldjah, is quite beyond the possibilities of the case. It is not to be inferred that Turkey has been unable entirely to make up the gaps in the batteries made by the capture of Kirk Kilise and during the Thrace retreat. Anybody who knows anything at all about the ways of the armor barons, knows that a great number of piano cases contain quick fires,

just as a great number of sugar cases contain shrapnel.

Nevertheless, the pianos and the sugar would have to be imported by way of Rumania, and thence shipped through the Black sea, and it is not altogether likely that this has been done, in spite of the fact that one of the clauses in the instructions to special correspondents was that they were not to disclose anything on the subject of the secret transmission of war material.

Even supposing, however, that all this is possible, supposing what there is probably no supposition about, that the Tchataldjah lines are, humanly speaking, impregnable, the fact remains that it would be as difficult for the Turks to issue from Tchataldjah in the face of the counter entrenchments of the Bulgarians, which by this time are probably themselves extremely strong, as it would be for the Bulgarians to break in.

Where Turkey Is Strong

The danger of the situation to the allies lies in the difficulty of keeping an army permanently in the field. Turkey, with no trade, and with Asia to draw on for its supplies, may sit quietly behind the Tchataldjah lines for an almost indefinite period. What she relies on is forcing the allies to assume the offensive, and to repulsing them so completely as to be able to follow up their retirement and free her new field army from the Thracian peninsula.

If she really made up her mind that such a policy was possible, she might demand another cast of the dice. It is said that Nazim Pasha is the dictator of the army, and that the cabinet of Kiamil is tottering. There is no particular reason for accepting or denying this, except that the absolute failure of the ministry to crush the Young Turk party has shown that its power is by no means complete, and that the possibility of a Young Turk resurgence is by no means unthinkable.

Besides Nazim Pasha, Mahmud Shevket Pasha has to be reckoned with. The former war minister is possibly the finest soldier the Young Turks possess. His services have been ignored during the present war, so that the shadow of defeat in no way rests upon him. If it is true that he and Nazim Pasha have combined forces, it will be difficult to say that the end of the war is in sight, until peace has been actually concluded.

AMONG THE STUDENTS

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

BRUNSWICK, Me.—At the recent annual initiation of Friars, the honorary junior society of Bowdoin College, the initiates were R. D. Leigh, '14, of Seattle, Wash., and George F. Eaton, '14, of Bangor.

The enrolment of students at the beginning of the winter term shows that few have been dropped during the first 12 weeks this year. There are only five men less than at the beginning of the fall semester as compared with 10 at the same time last year.

The Cumberland County Club has elected officers as follows: President, R. L. Buell, '14, of Portland, and secretary-treasurer, F. D. Wish, Jr., Portland. The Franklin County Club has elected J. A. Norton, '13, of Phillips, president, and R. M. Verrill, '14, of Farmington, secretary-treasurer. Leon Dodge, '13, of Newcastle has been elected president of the Lincoln County Club.

Winter exercises and training required of all students begin in the new gymnasium and athletic building on Monday. The buildings are nearly complete and the equipment has nearly all been installed. The cost of the new buildings was about \$115,000.

COLBY COLLEGE
WATERVILLE, Me.—Irving A. Stanford of Needham, Mass., has been elected treasurer of the freshman class at Colby College to succeed Ernest Simpson of Waterville, who has left college for a time. The class has decided to levy assessments for each event on the calendar instead of to collect class dues, as has hitherto been the plan of freshman classes.

The next college debate will be held Jan. 10, on the subject, "Resolved, That the British government is justified in protesting against the Panama canal and its enforcement in so far as it relieves from the payment of tolls American ships engaged in coastwise trade, on the ground that it violates British rights under the Hay-Pauncefot treaty concerning the Panama canal."

The lecture was illustrated by photos thrown upon a screen, which represented views of the principal points visited, and also of the winter camp at Whale's bay, of which district Shackleton had spoken so much. After the lecture a series of cinematograph reproductions were given of many interesting local scenes and this was followed by the presentation to the captain of the Geographical Society.

The next day Captain Amundsen paid a flying visit to Rouen to meet the members of the Normandy Geographical Society, and was accompanied by Captain Nielson and Dr. Charcot.

Captain Amundsen delivered his lecture in French, the audience quickly accommodating themselves to his delivery and frequently applauding. The recital of his doings on the memorable journey of Dec. 14, 1911, when the expedition reached the south pole, impressed his hearers to a point of intense emotion, which culminated in an outburst of unrestrained enthusiasm.

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Before leaving Rouen the captain delivered a lecture before the Geographical Society, afterwards returning to Paris. Later in the evening he left for Paris. The lecture was escorted on to the platform by M. Guisthan, the min-

ister of education. Near to him sat Prince Roland Bonaparte and the Prince of Monaco, the rest of the platform being filled by the leading savants and notabilities, including Captain Nielson, the commander of the Fram, and Dr. Charcot.

Captain Amundsen was received by the

President of the Geographical Society,

and the President of the Legion of Honor.

After being entertained to luncheon at the Norwegian embassy, to which a number of notable people had been invited, including M. and Mme. Poincaré, Captain Amundsen was accompanied by his host, the Baron de Wedel-Jarlborg, to the Hotel de Ville, where he received a very hearty welcome from the municipality. After various speeches he was presented to many of the assembled guests, and afterward escorted around the Hotel de Ville to see its treasures.

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Captain Amundsen was received by the

President of the Geographical Society,

and the President of the Legion of Honor.

After being entertained to luncheon at the Norwegian embassy, to which a number of notable people had been invited, including M. and Mme. Poincaré, Captain Amundsen was accompanied by his host, the Baron de Wedel-Jarlborg, to the Hotel de Ville, where he received a very hearty welcome from the municipality. After various speeches he was presented to many of the assembled guests, and afterward escorted around the Hotel de Ville to see its treasures.

Enthusiasm for the explorer reached

its climax the following day when he

attended at the Sorbonne to deliver his

lecture under the auspices of the Geographical Society.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

DAINTY MARQUISSETTE FROCK

Blouse is made with separate sleeves

NOTHING makes a prettier, daintier frock for little girls than marquise. This one is trimmed with lace arranged in an unusually pretty way and is sure to be attractive.

The tucks provide just fullness enough to take the desired folds and altogether the frock is a charming one, adapted to midwinter parties and occasions of the kind.

The skirt is cut in six gores, but the trimming conceals all the seams. The blouse is made with separate sleeves stitched to the armholes. These sleeves can be made in elbow or three quarter length.

For the 12 year size, the dress will require 5½ yards of material 27, 3½ yards 36 or 3½ yards 44 inches wide with four yards of wide lace, 3½ yards of wide banding and 4½ yards of narrower banding to make as shown in front view; one half yard of material 36 inches wide for frills, 10 yards of insertion and five yards of edging to trim as shown in back view.

The pattern of the dress (7497) is cut in sizes for girls from 10 to 14 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

IF IN A HURRY

To hurry the cooking process of anything cooked in a double boiler, add salt to the water in the outer boiler.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

WINTER SEASON MOTOR WRAPS

Satisfactory fur and cloth coats

WHEN a woman starts to select a warm coat for winter motorizing her first thought is of fur. It does not so much matter just what kind of fur, because nine times out of 10 all fur means warmth to her. It is mainly the pocket-book that she relies upon to guide her in her choice of fur. She does not consider—unless she has been initiated—the fact that this fur coat must be able to resist all winds and all weathers.

To select a really satisfactory fur coat she must find one where the pile is not so soft that it will mat easily, says a New York Tribune writer. Among the harder pelts there are the raccoon, muskrat, pony and leopard skins. The latter is a bit aggressive for those of more conservative tastes. An entire costume in leopard skin, coat, cap, muff and even motor robe, is the last word in "chic" motor attire. Collar and cuffs of raccoon will sometimes tone down the startling qualities of this skin, though the more daring designers seem to prefer collars and cuffs of civet cat.

The cloth coats, with collar and cuffs of fur, are this year considered more chic for the motor than those of fur. They are, at any rate, a little newer, and the thick, shaggy, soft woolen materials are more alluring now than they have been for many a season. The handsomest of these coats are made of velours de laine, ratine, camel's hair and chinchilla. None of these goods, however, will stand the wear and tear of tweed or of the waterproof Scotch and English materials. The colorings of these woolen goods are not the least of their attractions. There are the prettiest of browns, shading through the chocolate tones to the soft tan and biscuit. These light shades, by the way, are not as perishable as might be imagined, for they do not show to the throat.

WOMAN WHO FEELS HER CLOTHES

She is successfully dressed, says a fashion writer

ONE of the great differences in the attitude of a man toward his clothes and the attitude of a woman toward hers is that a man sees a coat or a suit upon another man, and if it pleases him he goes and orders one like it. He is quite pleased that he has a coat like Mr. So and So's and the last thing he looks for in his clothes is any striking individuality. He expresses his individuality in his work, and the vast majority of men these days are workers, so they have a sufficient outlet.

A woman, however, will view another woman's gown and much as her heart may desire that selfsame gown, nothing will induce her to have one like it unless she is reasonably sure there is not even a chance of her meeting the woman again. For a woman's clothes are the outward expression of her individuality. A vast army of women are not workers, and among these there are many who, though not artists have yet a keen artistic sense, which draws them to the beautiful and prompts them in the proper selection of it, according to a New York Sun writer.

What is beautiful to and on one woman is not so on another; it is not only what a woman wears but how she wears it that counts. The successfully dressed woman today is the woman who feels her clothes. She feels color, she feels line and she feels style. This is what marks her from the woman who, though she patronizes the same dress-maker, though she spends the same amount of money upon her clothes, is but as an artist's manikin, a rakk upon which to put them.

Calling cards now for both men and women are of Caxton type in best form, though the script is still used, and probably always will be, says the Chicago Journal. Shaded old English is a contestant with the Caxton for much favor.



QUAINT LITTLE KNOCKERS PUT UPON BEDROOM DOORS

SUCH fascinating small knockers for bedroom doors as one can get in the shops nowadays! They appeal especially to people who believe in privacy in the household, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. It has been a fad with travelers abroad to hunt up these little knockers in junk shops, and other out of the way places, but recently architects have been including bedroom knockers in their plans, the designs either conforming to the style of architecture, or embodying some fad or fancy of the owner. In a charming home I know of, every bedroom is adorned with a quaint little knocker bought from a local dealer in novelties. These knockers are of dull soft-hued brass, and are copies of the knockers on the bedroom doors of the Knights Quarters in Windsor castle. The knockers look well in their American setting, and are quaintly lettered with the name of the occupant of each room, even the guestroom and the nursery having its inscribed knocker. The one on the nursery is set low enough on the door panel to be reached by the children.

SPRING DINNER IN MIDWINTER

Lamb with fresh mint sauce and live cod

THE gardens of the South are making it summer all the year round so far as the table is concerned. Time was when the service of spring lamb on Jan. 1 was an event at the clubs and hotels. The market pace is swift in these days and spring lamb has been on sale at many of the shops since early in December, says the New York Sun.

Hothouse cucumbers are unusually good and tomatoes of fine body and color are temptingly shown among the dainties out of season. Field salad, one of the choicest in the list; peas and southern peppers, those delicately sweet, subtly flavored specimens of the family, make a genuine spring dinner possible in midwinter.

Fresh mint, grown in pots, is another fragrant market novelty for the sauce which goes to the table with the roast lamb.

An esteemed delicacy from the sea is the live cod, which has begun to come in. The flesh is ivory white, fine and delicately flavored. There is nothing that quite compares with it in the opinion of many, who consider it better than trout in taste. Like all delicate foods its method of cooking should be simple. Split and broiled, it is good, and great care should be taken that it does not dry or become overdone. Plenty of butter should be used in the cooking and the service with lemon juice and chopped parsley.

Wrapped in a napkin and dropped in a pot of boiling water slightly salted, it is perhaps best. Twenty minutes to a pound is a liberal allowance of time. The head of the cod is very large, which makes the smaller fish rather expensive buying at 15 cents a pound. A five pound cod is about the smallest that brings sufficient results to justify the purchase.

The cod when boiled can be unrolled from its wrapping and served on a long platter. It may be skinned and covered with delicate linings may be made from various materials. The sportiest are fashioned from leather without collar or cuffs, and they serve more than one purpose for they can be worn as a topcoat on the golf links. They are made in various colorings, though brown is the more general choice. When the collar, cuffs and facing are of plush the detachable lining may be of the same material. Those of angora are just as warm and comfortable as they can be, and have the added advantage of taking up very little additional space under the coat.

With a detachable lining it is possible to wear one of the new knitted coats, which are so popular across the sea.

To be thoroughly serviceable and practical the motor coat should button closely to the throat.

EVERY child, or at least every family of children, should have an "own room." Simplicity should be the keynote. Limited space prohibits a playroom the bedroom must serve. But in any case it should never be one of those makeshift affairs, put together with the castoffs of the rest of the house. Its closet should not be utilized for the overflow of the big sister's gowns and hats. Nor should the room serve as a general sewing room between times. When these uses are introduced the room immediately fails in its purpose, says a New York Tribune writer. Every detail should be essentially of and for the children.

Such a room need not necessarily involve any great expense, but it should be substantially attractive as circumstances will permit. Essentially it must be kept clean and well ventilated, and, of course, be sunny.

In arranging and furnishing the playroom one should be governed to some extent by the children's own preferences, keeping always in view that the playroom is the real schoolroom after all.

Here "make believe" may run riot, for this is play. But let the doll furniture be of good design. Wonderful miniature reproductions of the Colonial and Empire types are now made for the play world houses. The children love them and learn the lesson of good taste while they play. Besides, what could be more welcome to Miss Dolly than a real four-poster, "limited edition."

There are wall coverings in nursery patterns to be had at all wall paper shops. The children will have more interest in the room if they are allowed to help select the patterns to be used. It will always mean much more to them that if the room is done up "as a surprise."

For the purely conventional walls where framed pictures are used for ornamentation there are many suitable prints made especially for the purpose. These include all the delightful nursery subjects that are as dear to the child today as they were when Mother Goose wrote them.

A good feature for a nursery is a shelf which runs around the wall of the room. This is similar to a plate rail, but is considerably wider and is put within easy reach of a child eight or 10 years old. As all the smaller toys are kept on this shelf when they are not in use, it can take the place of a toy cabinet.

When play time is over, the children have saved me many tedious hours of darning "runs."

CALLING CARDS

Calling cards now for both men and women are of Caxton type in best form, though the script is still used, and probably always will be, says the Chicago Journal. Shaded old English is a contestant with the Caxton for much favor.

The correct size of a lady's card is just a trifle over the square.

Many a woman not truly experienced

with a rich cream sauce in which shrimps and oysters or oyster crabs are freely used. Or those who prefer simpler service send the fish to table wearing its glossy skin, which can be rolled away with the fish knife as it is served. Melted butter, chopped parsley and lemon juice can replace the richer dressing.

If allowed to grow cold it jellies nicely and with a mayonnaise or tartare or ravigote sauce it makes a delightful salad surrounded with cold vegetables of varying colors, in the Italian style. The live cod has a short season and should be made the most of.

Shad makes its appearance in January. The southern fish hardly compares with the northern variety, but for those like out of season goods fresh shad, broiled, planked or baked, offers epicurean pleasure. It is very high in price and rather thin, but it is in demand at the clubs and hotels where gourmets gather.

English and American turbot are now to be had. The English turbot is the more in demand, the native fish coming from the Newfoundland fishing banks being less rich in quality. The English are very fond of turbot, and it is something of a state dish, used for banquets and special occasions.

The turbot is placed in a fish boiler with parsley, salt and the juice of two lemons. When the water begins to boil move the saucepan to one side and let the fish simmer until tender. The sauce is made from the meat of a lobster cut in small bits. Place the shell and spawn in a mortar with some butter and pound until smooth, then put through a sieve. Make three fourths of a pint of butter sauce, put the lobster in it, with cayenne pepper to season. When the sauce boils stir in the pounded mixture and a teaspoonful of cream. Then drain the turbot when it is tender, lay it on a hot dish upon a folded napkin and decorate with parsley and sliced lemon.

"OWN ROOM" PLEASES CHILDREN

Ways in which it can be made attractive

been playing with and putting them on the nearest shelf. This habit is not only important from the standpoint of discipline, but it leaves the room ready for the carpet-sweeper or vacuum cleaner, thereby saving time and labor for some one.

Toy cabinets serve this same purpose. The shelves should be broad and deep, and sufficiently low to have everything within reach. If a real toy cabinet is not available, there are various sorts of small kitchen cabinets that may be made attractive with some white paint, and possibly cretonne for the doors.

Probably the most practical floor covering for the playroom is plain, heavy linoleum with or without rugs. When properly put down it makes the best possible surface on which to run mechanical toys, and it is not so cold as the bare wood.

Probably the most practical floor covering for the playroom is plain, heavy linoleum with or without rugs. When properly put down it makes the best possible surface on which to run mechanical toys, and it is not so cold as the bare wood.

Straight from Paris have come opera bags made of rare laces. The stiff bottoms of the bag are covered with satin, and attached to these are full purses of satin. The lace is draped or mounted on the satin.

Sometimes the lace is only applied on and does not cover the entire surface, or again, the lace is a frill at the top and bottom of the bag, or gathered on in festoons, but even though there be a lace medallion of real lace, it lends a note of distinction to the article.

The bag is drawn together at the top by means of a silk or a tarnished gold cord, which is run through rings.

STOCKING HELP

I have found a way of keeping my silk stockings free from the "runs" made by garters, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. I cut off the tops (about two inches deep) of a pair of old lace stockings and sew these under the tops of the silk stockings. This little plan has saved me many tedious hours of darning "runs."

Many a woman not truly experienced



AT THE EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE, at which the leading French chefs assemble in Paris from all parts of the world to pass upon the choicest food products, the Grand Prix for preserved fruits, dried fruits and asparagus was awarded to the California Fruit Canners Association, packers of the famous

Del Monte

Peaches, Cherries, Asparagus, Raisins, Honey, Etc.

Ask your grocer today for the DEL MONTE brand of canned fruits and vegetables, packed where they ripen the day they're picked in California's finest orchards and fields.

At the very first trial you will realize DEL MONTE'S superior quality and you will be convinced that never before have you obtained such quality at the prices.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT CANNERS ASSOCIATION

The Largest Canners of Fruits and Vegetables in the World

San Francisco, California BARCLAY, BROWN AND BIRD, BOSTON, Agents



TRIED RECIPES

BOILED PICKLED HUB MARK RUBBERS

LEAN fish thoroughly and salt the day before it is to be used; wrap it in a clean napkin or towel and lay on ice until wanted. Line a porcelain kettle with celery and parsley roots, cut up an onion, add a lump of fresh butter and pack the fish in the kettle, head first either whole or cut up; add about a dozen peppercorns, a little salt and white pepper; add a whole lemon cut in slices; then put on enough water just to cover fish. Do not let fish boil rapidly. About a dozen almonds added to the fish improve the flavor. Try the fish with a fork and if the meat loosens readily it is done. Take up each piece carefully, if the fish has been cut up, and arrange on a large platter, head first and so on, to make the fish appear whole; then garnish with slices of lemon and sprigs of parsley. Thicken the gravy by adding the beaten yolks of two or three eggs; add a tablespoonful of cold water to the yolks before adding to the boiling sauce. Stir, remove from the fire at once, and pour over the fish. If the sauce is preferred strained, then strain before adding the yolks of the eggs and almonds.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

SAUCE FOR FISH

Hollandaise is the most popular of all fish sauces. Put one half cupful of butter in a bowl, cover with cold water and wash, using a small wooden spoon. Remove from the bowl and pat until no water flies. Divide into three pieces; put one piece in a small sauceron with the yolks of two eggs and one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Place the sauceron in a larger sauceron of boiling water, set on the range and stir constantly with a wire whisk until the butter is melted; then add the second piece of butter, continuing the stirring, and as the sauce thickens, the third piece. Add one third of a cupful of boiling water, cook one minute and season with one fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and a few grains of cayenne.—Argonaut.

FISH SALAD WITH SARDINE FLAVOR

Use any firm, white fish. If halibut is selected, cut into neat slices, as soon as cold. For cod or haddock be sure to see that no bones are allowed to get into the salad, and flake it in suitable sized pieces, rejecting the bones and less attractive portions. Lay the slices or desired quantity of the cold, boiled fish on lettuce leaves and on each portion place a sardine over which a little lemon juice has been squeezed. Prepare any desired dressing, into a half pint of which stir three sardines rubbed smooth with the back of a silver fork. Garnish with very thin slices of lemon with parsley, as preferred. Put a little dressing on each portion and pass the remainder, as some like more than others.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

OX-JOINTS IN CASSEROLE

Cut an ox-tail at joints, put in a stewpan, cover with boiling water, and let boil six minutes. Drain and wash thoroughly, dredge with flour, and saute in butter, to which has been added one onion, peeled and sliced, until entire surface is well browned. Put in a casserole, sprinkle with one fourth cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, and one eighth teaspoonful of pepper. Pour over two and one half cupfuls of water and three cupfuls of canned tomatoes, cover, and cook slowly three and one half hours. Remove ox-tail, strain sauce, and return

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Very likely your grandfather wore "gums" from our factory. We were pioneers in an industry developed by New England ingenuity and enterprise. We have long since passed the experimental stage.

Everywhere dealers recognize Hub-Mark rubbers as standard first quality. Try them yourself and compare them with others you have worn. You'll find that when you buy Hub-Marks you buy less often.

Illustrations of various styles of Hub-Mark rubbers are appearing in the street cars. They cost no more than any other.

The Hub-Mark is Your Value-Mark

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us

BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO., Malden, Mass. Established 1853



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FARM AND COUNTRY LIFE BOARD ASKED BY STATE COLLEGE

Appointment of a commission of seven members to look into agricultural education and farm organization, to study and report upon the relationship of the state to rural development and to propose means for controlling and developing agriculture in the commonwealth was recommended by Kenyon L. Butterfield, head of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, in his presidential report to the trustees of the college, in session today at the State House. Reports of committees on appropriations to be placed before the Legislature will come before the trustees for consideration and new committees for the coming year are to be appointed.

Mr. Butterfield in his report proposed that the commission be chosen, one by the state board of agriculture, one by the executive committee of the state grange, one by the board of trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, one by the state board of education and three by the Governor—one of those appointed by the Governor to be a practical farmer and one to be an attorney of recognized standing.

It is recommended that the commission shall collect all the laws of the commonwealth bearing on agriculture and country life and recommend a new code to cover present needs.

President Butterfield also proposed that various agencies in the state interested in agriculture and country life should at once get together to work out a program for rural enterprises along these lines; securing the best use of cultivated lands, developing waste and unimproved areas, helping farmers secure an adequate farm labor supply, securing a better system of rural credit, devising a more efficient system of marketing, perfecting the system of agricultural education, getting and keeping the right kind of people on the land and securing a fairly complete organization of agriculture and country life.

President Butterfield summarized the budget needed for the college, as follows:

1913	1912	Inc.
\$15,000	\$30,000	\$15,000
Investigation	75,000	95,000
Instruction	20,000	20,000
Repairs	15,000	15,000

Further, the trustees desire this winter a special appropriation of \$210,000 for an agricultural building. The trustees also ask \$40,000 for general improvements.

The report of the treasurer for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1912, showed that the disbursements from current college accounts were \$275,661.60; on account of special appropriations, \$43,655.88; on account of experiment station \$68,649.41, and on account of student trust funds, \$62,555.80. Receipts from the state treasurer amounted to \$153,613.32, and receipts from the United States treasurer amounted to \$33,333.33 and the balance on hand in current accounts is \$19,288.62.

Property of the institution, in the inventory, aggregates \$1,101,752.98, made up as follows: Land, \$80,792.99; college buildings, \$605,020.00; college equipment, \$204,744.30; experiment station buildings, \$50,450.00; experiment station equipment, \$61,745.69. This is an increase over the previous year of \$140,018.47.

The committees which met yesterday were those on finance, study and faculty, farm, experiment department and buildings and arrangement of grounds. The finance, study and faculty, and buildings and grounds committees had social gatherings in the Bellevue hotel.

FACTORIES ENTER FOOD SALE FIELD

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Another manufacturing company, employing more than 2000 persons, announced Thursday that the management would sell produce to its workers at wholesale cost. A factory which started the plan a month ago saved in five weeks \$2100 to its 700 help.

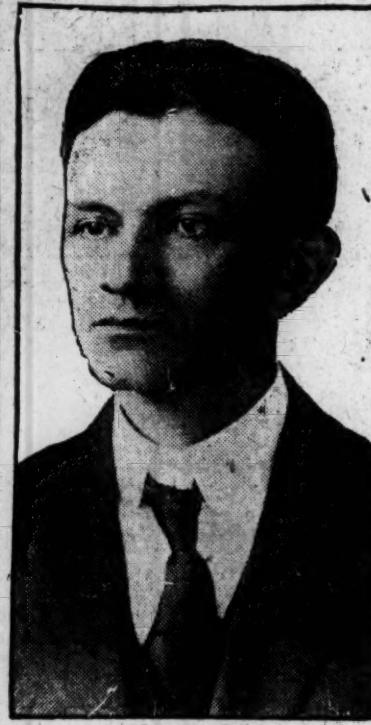
The Providence Retail Grocers and Market Men's Association today went on record as being opposed to wholesalers retailing groceries and foodstuffs in direct competition with the retail grocers, and appointed a committee to take the matter up with wholesalers.

ANTI-WAR FEELING IN KONIGGRATZ

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA—Pilsen and Koniggratz have been the scene of some riots brought about by the strong anti-war feeling among the population. This feeling manifested itself in an attempt to prevent the departure of some troops from these towns. The streets were blocked to the station, and the police and officers at the head of the detachments were pelted with stones. Order was not restored until a bayonet charge by the military had taken place.

ROOSEVELT COMMENT CONTEMPT
BOISE, Idaho.—R. S. Sheridan and C. O. Brixon, publisher and managing editor respectively of the Boise Capitol-News, found guilty of contempt of court by the state supreme court, were sentenced Thursday to 10 days in the county jail and fined \$500 each. The citation was that the paper had printed and commented editorially upon an utterance of Colonel Roosevelt criticizing adversely a decision of the court.

State Educator Who
Seeks Reorganization
in Farming Interests



(Photo by Chickering)
KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD
President Massachusetts Agricultural
College, Amherst

REPORTS HEARD BY LADIES AID TO SOLDIERS' HOME

The annual meeting of the Ladies Aid Association of the Soldier Home, Chelsea, was held in Sewall hall, New Century building, yesterday with Mrs. Lu Stewart Wadsworth in the chair.

Mrs. E. A. Spring read the annual report, which stated that 34 members had been admitted.

Mrs. L. C. Clapp, treasurer, reported the total receipts as \$10,570.70; expenses, \$1322.14; cash on hand, \$673.05; in the general fund, \$142.22; Soldiers' Home fund, \$53.43; Hetty Lang Shuman fund, \$211.92; Mary A. Pope fund, \$185; making a total of \$10,404.57. The proceeds of the Christmas sale were more than \$600.

The officers elected are: Mrs. Lu Stewart Wadsworth, president; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Spring, recording secretary; Mrs. Nina B. Lovejoy, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Lizzie C. Clapp, treasurer; Mrs. L. May Brown, assistant treasurer; Mrs. Austin C. Wellington, Mrs. William A. Bancroft, Mrs. B. Reed Wales, Mrs. William H. Ralph, Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, Mrs. S. Sewall Reed, Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mrs. Oliver Ames, Sr., Mrs. J. Q. A. Brackett, Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Mrs. William W. Blackmar, Mrs. Edward A. Horn, Mrs. Eben Howes, Mrs. George T. Perkins, vice-presidents; Mrs. Eben Howes, Mrs. Roswell D. Cushing, Mrs. Dorcas H. Lyman, Mrs. Augusta W. Buckman, Mrs. Agnes Schubach, Mrs. Charles E. Pierce, Mrs. Spencer Apponio, Mrs. Florence Haynes, Mrs. Nellie F. Libby, board of council.

PICTURE HOUSES ASKED TO HELP WORK OF SCHOOLS

Possible cooperation between motion picture houses and the schools is being investigated by a permanent committee of the Child Welfare League, according to the annual report of the Associated Charities of Boston. The report states that the committee is comprised of three theater managers, two school teachers and one investigator. The work is confined to Roxbury.

Appointment of the committee came as a result of repeated efforts of the Child Welfare League to interest the managers of the motion picture theaters in reforming the character of their shows, the report says, in part:

"The results of investigations showed far less discouraging conditions than we had expected to find.

An appeal was made to the managers. They were asked to provide special Saturday matinees adapted to the needs of the hundreds of children who throng the theaters at that time.

"Literary, geographical and historical subjects were proposed as well as illustrated fairy tales, trained dogs and other pets, and the orchestral rendering of popular and patriotic songs."

TURKISH-ITALIAN WAR COST IS TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy.—The cost of the Turco-Italian war up to the end of September, 1912, amounted to about £18,920,000, of which £15,440,000 was expended on the army and £2,480,000 on the navy. The war, it will be remembered, had lasted just a year at the time stated above.

HILAIRE BELLOC DENIES
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Toward the end of January Bernard Shaw is going to defend socialism against Hilaire Belloc's individualism in public debate at the Queen's hall. A rumor, nevertheless, has been current which associates the latter in a marked degree with socialism, declaring that he is the cofounder with George Lansbury of a new Socialist party about to be inaugurated immediately. To this charge Mr. Belloc is giving an indignant denial.

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BAY STATE NEWS

LYNNFIELD

The Second Congregational Sunday school has elected: Superintendent, Miss Edna Ramsdell; assistant superintendent, Mrs. E. M. Eaton; treasurer, Miss Evelyn Ramsdell; librarian, Harry Law. New church officers are: Moderator, the Rev. Robert W. Haskins; deacons, William W. Moxham and William H. Stevens; clerk, Miss Evelyn Ramsdell; executive committee, Miss Edna Ramsdell, Mrs. E. M. Eaton, William W. Moxham; trustees, William W. Stevens, J. Woodbury Fuller, Mrs. I. E. Averill.

MELROSE

The High School Alumni Association has elected: President, Philip B. Carter; vice-president, Alderman Arthur F. Whalen; secretary, Miss Gertrude Gile; treasurer, John J. Keating.

A petition signed by more than 500 citizens has been filed with Principal Lorne B. Hulman of the high school, asking that the old school hours be reestablished. The sessions were formerly from 8 until 1 o'clock, but were changed this week to 8:20 to 1:20.

ARLINGTON

Charles S. Richardson has presented Edmund L. Curtis, retiring noble grand of Bethel Lodge 12, I. O. O. F., with a past noble grand's collar, the gift of Frank P. Dyer, past grand of Hingham lodge.

These are the new officers of the high school sophomore class: President, Leo Kelley; vice-president, John Thornton; secretary, Miss Ruth Lyons; treasurer, Miss Dorothy Bateman; class editors of the Clarion, Percy Johnson and Miss Ruth Crosby.

MEDFORD

The Union Congregational Church Society has purchased the Holt estate on Wareham street and will use the property as a parsonage.

Henry E. Scott of Otis street, formerly a teacher in the high school, has been elected deputy secretary of the Society of Colonial Wars.

A fire alarm whistle has been installed at the Stone, Timlow & Co. factory, giving the city two whistles.

QUINCY

The Woman's Guild of Christ church met in the parish house yesterday.

The Quincy Women's Riverdale Club held a meeting at the club house last evening.

The Parent-Teachers Association of the Massachusetts Field school held a meeting last evening. Charles H. Johnson gave an illustrated lecture on "Washington, the Patriot."

NEWTON

A public installation of the officers of Charles Ward post 62, G. A. R., of Newton, was held last evening in G. A. R. hall, Newtonville. Delegations were present from Lexington, Brighton and Waltham.

A social will be given this evening by the Choir Helpers Guild of Grace church at the Huanwei Club.

DEDHAM

The Boys Club of the First church will hold a social at the vestry tonight.

The Allie Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor has elected: President, Ralph Pettingell; vice-president, William Tripp, Jr.; corresponding secretary, Miss Marcia Smith; recording secretary, Miss Laura Tripp; treasurer, Theodore T. Pettingell.

EAST DEDHAM

The German Relief Association has chosen: President, Ernest Manicke; vice-president, Hugo Poacker; treasurer, Hugo Krentel; recording and corresponding secretary, Emil Lange; financial secretary, Adolph Jacob; board of directors, Adolph F. Schulz, Charles Klotzer and Joseph Arnheiter.

ABINGTON

Pilgrim Lodge 75, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, A. Waldo McPherson; vice-grand, Clarence Jones; recording secretary, Harry Manson; financial secretary, A. Wilbur Whitmarsh, treasurer, Alden P. West; trustees, Calvin L. Baker, Otis L. Churchill and Horace W. Maxwell.

READING

North Reading grange has installed officers.

The bell for the new Old South Methodist church has been installed in the belfry and the clock will be ready in a few days.

MALDEN

Middlesex Lodge of Odd Fellows last evening installed officers. District deputy G. M. J. H. Simpson and suite of Zenith Lodge of East Boston officiated.

STONEHAM

Stoneham Lodge, K. of P., has installed officers.

WINCHESTER

The Bay State Street railway has returned to the 30-minute schedule.

MAYOR-ELECT ENTERTAINED

Edward E. Willard, mayor-elect of Chelsea, was honored guest at an informal dinner of congratulation at the Revere house Thursday evening by about 300 members of the Edward E. Willard Club. Dr. George H. Akins was toastmaster.

PANAMA CANAL IS THEME

Commissioner Louis K. Rourke of the public works department lectured upon the Panama canal last evening before the members of the Boston Municipal Service Association in the Revere house.

FORMER TURKISH LEADER IS CRITIC

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Brussels is at present the refuge of several of the former members of the committee of union and progress. Djavid Bey, in an interview with the Brussels correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung has indulged in a violent criticism of the present Turkish government, to whom he attributed the disasters to Turkish arms.

In German circles no regard is paid to the views of Djavid Bey and his former colleagues. It is in the politics disseminated by them throughout the army that the Germans see the reason of the Turkish reverses.

TECH ANNOUNCES
NEW INSTITUTE
TERM MEMBERS

Cass Gilbert '80 of New York, Charles Hayden '90 of Boston and Charles T. Main '76 of Boston were announced as term members of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by the executive committee Thursday night.

Choices were made by postal vote of the members of classes that have been out of the institute for five years or more, and they will serve on the corporation for five years. More than 2000 votes were cast in the election.

Cass Gilbert is a New York architect and is the designer of the Woolworth and other notable buildings.

Charles Hayden is a member of the banking firm of Hayden, Stone & Co. and is a director of the National Shawmut Bank, the Boston & Worcester street railway and other companies. He was a member of the Technology council in 1910-1911.

Charles T. Main of Boston is a noted engineer, having formerly been superintendent of the worsted department of the Pacific mills.

HARVARD CLUBS PLAN FOR MEETING

Committees are now at work on plans for the seventeenth meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, to be held in St. Louis May 23 and 24, with the Harvard Club of St. Louis as host.

The general committee consists of the following: Chairman, Albert T. Perkins '87, W. L. Gifford '84, J. Archer O'Reilly '02, secretary of the Harvard Club of St. Louis; Thomas R. Akin '90, S. L. Swarts '88, Charles H. Morrill '98, C. R. D. Meler '05.

LABOR MARKET GAINS

Condition of the labor market, according to the December report of the state free employment office in Boston, has shown a steady improvement for the last five years in the daily average supply, while December, 1912, showed a decided improvement over December, 1911. The demand for skilled labor has been above the normal for this season, especially in the metal trades. The demand for unskilled labor has been small.

SEAMAN'S ORGANIZATION MEETS

SALEM, Mass.—Mrs. Charles E. Philipson was elected president of the Seaman's Widow and Orphan Association at the annual meeting of the organization held Thursday. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Mrs. Walter C. Harris; secretary-treasurer, Miss Abbie K. Woolbury. A legacy of \$1000 from the late John Chandler of this city was given to the treasurer.

CAR SERVICE TO BE CHANGED

Free transfer privileges will be established at Davis square, West Somerville tomorrow with checks good for transfer from inward bound cars to inward bound cars for Sullivan square, or from outward bound cars terminating at Davis square to other outward bound cars. Through service between Clarendon Hill & Sullivan square via Highland avenue will be discontinued.

TWO POLICEMEN RETIRED

Police Commissioner O'Meara Thursday night retired two patrolmen at their own request. They are James L. McGovern of division 10, who has been connected with the department 33 years; Charles W. Glynn of division 12, who has been connected with the department nearly 33 years. Both will receive \$650 a year pension.

POLICE HOLD CONCERT

SALEM, Mass.—Receipts from the annual concert of the Salem Police Relief Association held Thursday evening in the Empire theater were gratifying to those in charge of the event. Miss Adelaide Griggs, contralto, Boston; John Thomas, humorist, and a male quartet furnished entertainment.

CELEBRATION DIRECTORS MEET

South Boston Evacuation day celebration committee organized last night with Charles Quirk as chairman, Henry J. D. Small

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N.E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COLORED WOMAN would like morning work or housework to go with her. ELENA BRONSON, 15 Villiers st., Boston. 4

COMPANION—Position wanted as companion-assistant or attendant by young lady. MISS ALICE WASHBURN, 34 Flora st., Malden, Mass. 8

COMPANION—TEACHER of history, Latin, English, formerly tutored in above studies; age 22, single, rea. Wayland, Mass. 8

COMPANION—Position wanted as companion-assistant or attendant by young lady. MISS ALICE WASHBURN, 34 Flora st., Malden, Mass. 8

COMPOSITOR, bindery work; age 23, single, rea. Melrose. \$10. Mention 861. 8

STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox 2960. 6

COOK—Gives class German girl wants position; superior person, excellent disposition; capable of getting up dinners; will do outside cooking, training by the day or week. MRS. MILES, 47 Hammond st., Boston. 8

COOK—Gives position in institution; best references. MRS. ELIZABETH BROSNANAH, 12 Morse av., Brookline. Mass. 10

DEMONSTRATOR in department store, age 49, single, rea. Cambridge. \$25 a week. Mention 8587. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox 2960. 6

DRESSMAKER—SEAMSTRESS (50), reslence Alston; will also take position as housekeeper; address MRS. MILES, 47 Hammond st., Boston. Tel. Ox 2960. 6

DRESSMAKER—Position wanted as seamstress; good references; country or city. A. M. PERIN, Franklin Park, North Revere. 8

OFFICE ASSISTANT, COMPTOMETER OPERATOR AND INVOICE CLERK (27), single, residence Dorchester; \$12 week; is Alman; next about work; good references. MISS L. M. BELL, 20 Warrenton st., Boston. Tel. Ox 2960. 2

OFFICE CLERK, governress and companion, age 23, single, residence Boston; \$10 week. Mention 8588. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox 2960. 6

DRESSMAKER—Wants with a dressmaker or seamstress. Call on address MRS. E. G. JERRELL, care Mrs. Garner, 7 Shawmut st., Boston. 4

DRESSMAKER—Position wanted as seamstress; good work by the day. MRS. F. A. ROBERTS, 463 Massachusetts av., Boston. Tel. Tremont 2193-R. 4

DRESSMAKER would like work by the day; years' experience; answer by the day. MRS. M. E. THERIAU, 127 Pembroke st., Boston. 10

DRESSMAKER—desires employment; price reasonable; children's clothing; repairing. MRS. E. G. JERRELL, care Mrs. Garner, 7 Shawmut st., Boston. 4

DRESSMAKER—Position wanted as seamstress; good work by the day. MRS. E. G. JERRELL, care Mrs. Garner, 7 Shawmut st., Boston. 4

DRESSMAKER—desires employment; 12 years' experience; thoroughly good work by the day. MRS. F. A. ROBERTS, 463 Massachusetts av., Boston. Tel. Tremont 2193-R. 4

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RATES

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITH CUTS: FROM 1 TO 12 INSERTIONS, 15 CENTS A LINE; 13 TO 25 INSERTIONS, 12 CENTS A LINE; 26 OR MORE INSERTIONS, 10 CENTS A LINE, NONPAREIL MEASUREMENT.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Twin Oaks Farm Milk

CLEAN, PURE AND FRESH

ALL PRODUCED FROM OUR OWN HERD OF COWS BOTTLED AND SEALED IN OUR OWN PRIVATE CREAMERY AT TWIN OAKS FARM

STRICT RULES OF CLEANLINESS

ARE ENFORCED AT ALL TIMES

TWIN OAKS FARM MILK is a good and nourishing diet for infants, and is appreciated by adults who give the question of CLEAN, FRESH MILK proper consideration.

THINK THIS OVER

Our shipping facilities enable us to deliver our NIGHT'S MILK to you in time for your BREAKFAST THE FOLLOWING MORNING. (Our morning's milk is used for the production of Twin Oaks Farm Cream, which we ship to Worcester daily.)

TWIN OAKS FARM, P. O. Address, Pratts Junction, Mass.

ALDEN BROS. CO., 1171 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Sole Distributors for Boston and Vicinity.

Phone Roxbury 1720

RANCHES—CALIFORNIA

RANCHES—CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA

FOR SALE—Be happy. Use a little judgment in the use of your money. very good opportunity offered in one of these small ranches. Ten acres, \$375 cash. Ten acres, one half in full bearing apricots, \$300. \$450 cash. Ten acres, half barn, well, fence for all kinds of fruit, out \$300 cash. Ten acres, half \$400. \$600 cash. One acre, stone barn, horse wagon, barn, plow, harrow, cultivator, incubator, and brooder, 10-inch well, engine and tank, 6 acre set to one year old fruit. These properties are now in the valley of adjoining ranches; the best land level, 1000 feet above sea level, 3 miles from modern city of Los Angeles, all railroads, steam and electric. Apply W. E. C. MEADOWS, 470 E. 48th St., Los Angeles.

REAL ESTATE

BROWN'S HILL, WESTON

Plot of ground, 70 acres, fronting on Highland and Elm streets, with

SUPERB 50-MILE VIEW

May be divided into several building sites. Price \$1000 and \$2000 per acre, according to location. Address OWNER, X 74, Monitor Office, or on premises.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

ARE YOU WILLING TO BE CONVINCED BY FACTS?

We believe the discriminating readers of this paper want facts first of all; here are a few worth considering by farmers and investors.

California Orange Lands

Produce a large part of the wealth of California. Orange growing has become the most profitable of all kinds of agriculture. (See annual report of Cal. Development Board.)

The Washington Tract

In the Citrus-Valley Orange Slope is located in the heart of the early producing section, in a proved district. Orange trees ripen 10 to 12 weeks earlier than in Southern California. Many carloads have already been shipped East. (See Bradstreet's Trade Report, Nov. 2.)

WE HAVE THE WATER

The reason this district has not been plowed out is market demand is that water is not being obtainable and within the last year. Now we have it ready to deliver to land buyers.

(Write to Pacific Gas and Electric Co., 100 Franklin St., San Francisco, for terms.)

ATTORNEYS FOR PENNSYLVANIA

McGILL, MONTGOMERY & CO., Attorneys for Pennsylvania. House furnished: 4 miles from Carlisle, N. Y.; barn, good well; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the park; steamboat from park to Carlisle; price \$1000. For particulars address MRS. LUCINDA RICHENBERG, 302 E. 7th st., Erie, Pa.

WINTER RESORTS

DAYTONA, FLA.

ON THE BEAUTIFUL HALIFAX RIVER

Delightful Winter Climate. Excellent Hotels

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

A New Haven railway revised time card providing a longer road schedule will be placed in effect at South station Jan. 12.

McGill University hackey team occupied special parlor car attached to the Boston & Albany road's 9:15 a. m. express from South station today en route to New York city via Springfield.

The mechanical department of the Boston & Maine road received at the southern division's round house, East Cambridge, last evening the first installment of heavy battleship grasshopper Pacific type engines from the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, Pa.

The operating department of the New Haven road has added new wide vestibule electric lighted copper coaches to the equipment of the Hartford & Waterbury line New York express from South station at 8 o'clock a. m.

The Boston & Maine road furnished reserved cars for the accommodation of Tufts College Glee Club en route home from Nashua, the last stand of the holiday tour.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany road handled 80 cars of live stock during the night from Pittsburgh, consigned to Brighton yards routed via Ashtabula and Buffalo.

The Boston & Maine road provided extra cars on all regular trains passing Andover and Exeter from North station today for the accomodation of student travel.

DR. J. B. BELL AGAIN ASSOCIATION HEAD

Dr. James B. Bell was reelected president of the Evangelical Association of New England yesterday at the annual meeting of that organization in Tremont temple, and S. M. Sayford, general secretary and treasurer.

The board of directors includes W. Herbert Abbott, Albert G. Barber, Milton A. Chandler, William Colton, Eugene H. Cox, Allan C. Emery, George W. Taylor, Frederic D. Fuller, Col. Edward H. Haskell, Percy H. Hodgman, Lyford A. Mervow, the Rev. Cortland Myers, the Rev. Charles L. Page, Charles T. Page, William T. Rich, William F. Rogers, Harry C. Sanborn, Russell L. Snow, James F. Wattles, John Washington Wilson and Charles E. Fish.

According to the treasurer's report, the expenses of the association for the past year were \$11,100.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6028-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St. European Advertisements should be sent to 23-29 Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London, W. C.

RATES

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITHOUT CUT: ONE INSERTION, 12 CENTS A LINE; THREE OR MORE INSERTIONS, 10 CENTS A LINE, NON-PAREIL MEASUREMENT. NO ADVERTISEMENT TAKEN FOR LESS THAN THREE LINES.

WHERE TO MARKET

WHERE TO MARKET



Sharp & Fyfe's Market
GIVE US A TRIAL
Beef, Pork, Lamb, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables
Mail orders filled. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
132 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON
TELEPHONE CONNECTION

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Quimby's Candy Shop
Special sale of Fancy Boxes, slightly aged, Chocolates fresh and good, at just $\frac{1}{2}$ regular price.
Special Chocolate Caramels, regular 25c; quality per lb. 15c.
Special Chocolate Chips, regular 25c; quality, lb. 15c.
Special White Peppermints, regular 25c; quality, lb. 15c.
Nut Caramels, lb. 15c.
Old Fashion Chocolates, lb. 15c.
Best Granulated Sugar, per lb. 5c.
81 PORTLAND STREET

REAL ESTATE—OREGON

CATNIP BALL

10 cts. Everywhere
A Toy for Cats in a package of herbs for the cat to play with. Cats can't let it alone. Will last for years. Order now.
An Amusing Drug, Bird or Toy and an Exerciser. Store by mail to any address if they do not furnish them. D. A. DANIELS, 172 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

HOUSES TO LET

MAGAZINE AGENCIES

LET ME PLACE YOUR magazine subscriptions, new and renewals, and save you time and money; let me quote lowest rates on the periodicals you desire, or send catalog. HARRY G. ALEXANDER, Magazine Agency, Gains Falls, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

INFORMATION

ASK US Anything You Want to Know. Millions of old and up-to-date clippings, articles, notes, records, books and pictures. All topics from all sources. Classified for quick ref. The Search-Light Information Library, 460 4th Av., cor. 31st, New York.

ROOMS—FLUSHING, N. Y.

PETS

TO LET—A furnished room; young man preferred. MRS. KOENIG, 38 Farrington st., Flushing, N. Y.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

ROOMS—CHICAGO

BOARD AND ROOM for two ladies; must share \$100. \$100. 1918 Barry ave. Tel. Wellington 9331.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUTTER AND EGGS

Lipton, Saskatchewan
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4424 Chestnut Avenue

Attny. at Law
626 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

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1000 Franklin Temple

Phone Central 6891

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE

CHICAGO

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Phone Edgewater 2551

TAILORS

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5015 N. Clark Street
Phone Edgewater 2551

LAWYERS

Chicago

1000 Franklin Temple

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Cleveland, Ohio

5015 N. Clark Street
Phone Edgewater 2551

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE

Philadelphia, Pa.

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Phone Edgewater 2551

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE

New York City

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Phone Edgewater 2551

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE

Boston, Mass.

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Phone Edgewater 2551

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE

San Francisco, Calif.

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Phone Edgewater 2551

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE

Seattle, Wash.

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Phone Edgewater 2551

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE

Portland, Ore.

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Phone Edgewater 2551

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE

Honolulu, Hawaii

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Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The five-story brick building at 135 and 137 Brighton street, West End, has been purchased by Betsey Kerr from the owner, Betsey Jakofsky. The building stands on 2297 square feet of land lying between Poplar and Allen streets. The total assessed value is \$16,000, of which \$5700 is on the lot.

The Peninsular Family Laundry, Inc., has taken over the James V. Devine property at 27 to 33 Boston street, junction of Ellery street, South Boston, consisting of a large frame building and 12,460 square feet of land. It is assessed for \$8000, including \$5000 on the land.

BACK BAY AND BRIGHTON

The Wilcock Realty Company has sold the three brick apartment houses at 49 to 53 Mountford street, near Beacon street, Back Bay. The purchaser is Margaret C. Tobin. Each building contains three suites and the lots aggregate 6614 square feet; assessed for \$13,200. The total value is \$36,500.

In connection with the above, the Wilcock Realty Company takes title to the estate at 1367 and 1371 Commonwealth avenue, Brighton, consisting of brick apartment houses and 5051 square feet of land, for B. J. Connolly. The total assessment of this property is \$38,800, including \$3600 on the land. Edward H. Wiggins, 60 State street, negotiated these transactions.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

The frame double house and 4183 square feet of land at 14 and 16 Hamlet street, near Uphams Corner, Dorchester, has been sold by Eleanor N. Adams to William J. Days, who buys for home. It is assessed for \$3500, including \$1100 on the land. Silas N. Parsons, 734 Dudley street, was the broker.

James M. Shearman has purchased from Nathan M. Smith, the single frame house at 21 and 23 Erie street, junction of 430 Seaver street. There is a ground area of 6888 square feet, taxed on \$2800, which makes up the total assessment of \$14,800.

Another property to change hands is at 103 Devon street, near Lorraine street, Dorchester, purchased by Samuel Liansky and another from Mary Cohen. It consists of a single frame dwelling and 4212 square feet of land. The entire property is assessed for \$6300, with \$1200 on the lot.

Final papers have been placed on record by the Mechanics Iron Foundry Company from George F. Dinsmore, title company through Joseph L. Keogh, transferring 4772 square feet of land at the junction of Kemble and Reading streets, Roxbury, assessed for \$2400.

PURCHASE OF DOVER ESTATES

Final papers have been recorded today in the Norfolk registry of deeds conveying the William Whiting estate on Springdale avenue, Dover from Anna A. Rowell et al through W. B. Williams to Lawrence Minot.

This property comprises 20 acres of upland, tillage and meadow, on which is a cottage and barn.

Arthur L. Stevenson has also conveyed to Lawrence Minot a four acre parcel on Springdale avenue, adjoining the above, which completes this transaction.

The purchaser expects to make extensive alterations to the cottage and build an attractive house for his own occupancy. These sales were negotiated through the office of Walter Channing, Jr.

IMPORTANT MEDFORD SALE

The Medford inn, a three-story brick building at 81 to 89 Main street, Medford, also the Medford Mercury, three-story frame building, have been sold to John A. Carroll of Medford. These improvements include 27,500 square feet of land valued at \$10,400. The total assessment is \$12,400. Frederick M. Viles of Erskine, Alberta, Canada, was the former owner.

SIMMONS DEAN ENTERTAINS IN DORMITORIES

At the Simmons dormitories on Brookline avenue this afternoon the women of the corporation who comprise the committee on dormitories and the senior and junior classes will be the guests of Dean Arnold. Seniors in cap and gown will conduct the guests about the buildings.

The Assistant Directors Club of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union will give an informal party in honor of the seniors at 264 Boylston street next Tuesday evening, Jan. 7.

Match games for the basketball trophy cup, presented by Miss Florence Dial, athletic director, will begin next week. The cup is held now by the class of 1914.

SCHOLARSHIP GIVERS HOSTS
Aiding its scholarship fund, the Twentieth Century Educational Club held its fourth annual concert and reception in Paul Revere hall last night. The organization has awarded a scholarship to one member at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and another at the Y. M. C. A. electrical school.

DR. CAMPBELL TALKS ON PAPER
Dr. J. W. Campbell of Dexter, N. Y., delivered an address upon the manufacture of paper Thursday evening at the annual dinner of the Andrews Paper Company at the American house.

SHIPPING NEWS

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Chippewa, Maguire, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.
Str Massasoit, Lakeman, Machiasport, Me.
Str Belast, Curtis, Winderport, Me.
Str Camden, Stroud, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Tg Cumberland, Svendsen, Baltimore, twg bge Number Six.
Tg Swatara, Phillips, Philadelphia twg bgs Maple Hill and Conewago.
Tg W. H. Yerkes Jr., Perkins Lynn, twg bge Hopatcong, for New York.
Tg Mercury, Walls, Searsport, Me.
Sch Frank Huckins, Hunter, Jacksonville.
Sch Newell B Howes, Leighton, Salisbury Beach, Mass.
Sch Woodbury M Snow, supposed from Rockland.
Str Allegheny, Chase, Philadelphia.
Tg H A Mathis, Ross, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Edison Light, Meoch, Sewalls Point.

Cleared

Str Anglian (Br), Toozes, London.
Str Boston (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str City of Augusta, Munson, New York.
Str Cecian, Brigg, Baltimore via Newport News.

Sailed

Str San Jose (Br), Port Limon; tg H. A. Methis, Gloucester, twg schr Richard, Str Sicilian (Br), Glasgow; Boston (Br), Yarmouth, N. S.; Grecian, Baltimore via Newport News; H. F. Dimock, Leesport, and Manawaway, Philadelphia.

Several schooners from the provinces are now lying in the harbor after protracted voyages due to adverse conditions. Captain Burrell of the British schooner Emma E. Potter was 35 days from Clementsport, N. S., the schooner B. B. Hardwick 29 days out of Plymouth, N. S., and the A. J. Sterling from Haverhill st. 9-11, ward 6; E. E. Gray; after mercantile.

Chartered for three months to carry passengers and mail between Jamaican ports, the Norwegian steamer Ida Cuneo left Boston Thursday for Newport News to load coal for Kingston, Jan. The Cuneo brought a cargo of Cuban sugar on recent arrival.

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LATEST MARKET REPORTS

Events of Interest to Investors

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF ROAD SET FORTH IN ANNUAL REPORT

Statement of National Railway of Mexico Speaks of Difficulty in Disposing of Securities at Reasonable Terms
—Loans to Subsidiaries

NEW YORK—The pamphlet report of the National railways of Mexico for the fiscal year ended June 30 last has been issued. The income account in full was published on Oct. 1st, it showed a total surplus over all charges and dividends amounting to \$5128.

Chairman of the Board of Directors Luis Elquiero, in his remarks to stockholders, says:

As was mentioned at the ordinary general meeting last year, on account of the unfavorable financial conditions prevailing, it was not thought advisable to dispose of the bonds of the company then in its treasury, and that accordingly two series of notes had been issued, one series maturing at the end of two years, the other at the end of one year. The latter series, amounting to £1,000,000 sterling became due in the fiscal year under review, and was paid at maturity, the £6,150,000 prior lien bonds pledged as collateral security therefor being returned to the company. The two-year notes do not mature until June 1, 1913. The interest on both series of notes was paid when due.

The board of directors had hoped to be able to sell at a satisfactory price during the course of the present year all or a part of the treasury bonds, but unfortunately the markets for these securities showed no improvement over those of the previous year. Consequently, it was decided to defer any such sale until there was some improvement.

The inability to dispose of the treasury assets necessitated our making other arrangements for the funds to meet the financial requirements of the company, and negotiations were successfully conducted for a loan of \$13,000,000 United States currency for one year. This loan was obtained in New York and bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The company deposited as collateral security therefor \$12,500,000 prior lien bonds and \$6,000,000 guaranteed general mortgage bonds.

In consideration of the said loan was given option until Aug. 15, 1912, was given for the purchase of the whole or any part of certain of the company's prior lien and general mortgage bonds. Said option, however, was not exercised.

Of the other outstanding obligations of the company I beg to advise that note No. 4, the last of those issued to the Southern Pacific Company at the time of acquiring it certain shares of the Mexican International Railroad Company, was duly paid at maturity.

During the year under review prior lien bonds were authenticated by the trustee and delivered to the company to the face amount of \$2,526,308, in reimbursement of expenditures made to Dec. 31, 1910, for improvements and betterments and in the construction of the line from Durango to Llano Grande.

The operation of the various subsidiary companies and of leased and controlled lines has been continued, particular attention having been given to improving the properties. To this end and to aid in their development and progress financial assistance was given some of them during the year, it being considered inadvisable for said companies to endeavor to obtain the necessary funds, in foreign markets owing to the difficulty of sale, at satisfactory prices, of Mexican securities.

To June 30, 1912, there had been loaned to the Vera Cruz to Isthmus railroad the sum of \$3,255,733 (pesos), at 6 per cent per annum, to enable that company to meet expenditures in connection with the construction of branch lines. To same date there had been loaned to the Pan-American Railroad Company, under terms similar to those mentioned above, the sum of \$2,102,583 (pesos) in order that it might meet its financial requirements.

From the amounts loaned to these companies there should be deducted from that to the Vera Cruz to Isthmus railroad \$127,000 (pesos), and from that to the Pan-American Railroad Company \$1,157,579 (pesos) representing deficit from the results of operations of the former road for the year ended June 30, 1912, and of the Pan-American for the two years ended the same date, caused principally by heavy expenditures for renewals and betterments. As the shareholders are aware, under the terms of the contracts whereby the shares of said companies were accrued, this company obligated itself to meet such deficits.

Pursuant to the terms of the contract covering the purchase of shares of the Pan-American Railroad Company, the guaranty of Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Mexico has been placed upon bonds of said company to the amount of \$136,000 (pesos) on its first mortgage 5 per cent bonds and to an amount of \$2,968,000 (pesos) on its general mortgage 5 per cent bonds.

The board has satisfaction in advising that during the year covered by this report, four contracts were entered into between the department of communications and public works of the United States of Mexico and the company. Two of said contracts modify concessions already granted, the other two relate to the construction of new lines.

The amended contracts cover (1) the line between Durango, in the state of same name, and Canitas, in the state of Zacatecas, with a branch line to Sombrerito in the latter state, a total distance of approximately 277 kilometers; the construction of which has been pushed vigorously, is now nearing completion.

Considerable imetus has been given

VARYING PROFITS OF NEW ENGLAND MILLS LAST YEAR

Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 3.

It has been a curious but none the less indisputable feature of textile operations for many months that the coarse goods mills have flourished and prospered while the fine goods mills have only very recently begun to show signs of reasonable net profits. The fact is that the coarser the cloth the greater the mill profits.

The coarse goods makers like the bulk of the southern mills and the International Cotton Company, have had a remarkably big year both in gross and net. The International is now handling over three times its weekly output of 1910. The big New England coarse goods concerns have also been experiencing a big boom and are practically all sold ahead at least five months.

On the other hand the genuine fine goods mills in New Bedford and elsewhere which have been unable to shift the quality of their product, have had a hard time making both ends meet and are only now beginning to see ray of daylight. The big Berkshire cotton plant—the largest fine goods mill in the country outside of New Bedford—paid out 18 per cent in dividends but actually earned less than 1½ per cent. The same holds true in lesser degree of the New Bedford mills, which have only saved themselves through the surpluses accumulated in past years.

A graphic illustration of this interesting variance of earnings with quality of goods manufactured is afforded by the following comparison of three representative mills manufacturing respectively coarse, medium and fine goods. The first two mills are in Fall River; the third is in Adams, Mass. Sagamore, the coarse goods concern, made the remarkable showing of 20 per cent on stock; the Davis on slightly finer goods did not quite show its 6 per cent dividend, while Berkshire practically did no better than to break even.

The table follows, the earnings being based on balance sheet comparisons:

	Capital	Earnings
Sagamore—coarse	\$1,200,000	\$22,120,000 18.9
Davis—coarse, fine	1,250,000	67,025 5.3
Berkshire—fine	2,500,000	36,249 1.4

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is quiet, but the advance is maintained, and the quotation remains fairly steady at 42c. ex-yd.

Rosin—There is material improvement in demand and the market retains a quiet appearance, but the general under-ton is fairly steady. The New York Commerical quotes:

Common B \$5.90@6, gen sam E \$6.05, graded B \$6.10, D \$6.10, E \$6.25, F \$6.30, N \$6.30, H \$6.35, I \$6.45, K \$7.10, M \$7.70, N \$8.35, WG \$8.90, WW \$9.10.

Tar and pitch—Business is slow with quotations unchanged at \$6 for tar and \$4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 48% c. Sales 1007, receipts 1970, exports 7538, stock 30,232. Rosin firm. Sales 4562, receipts 8359, exports 6844, stocks 147,213. Prices: W \$7.45, WG \$7.35, N \$7.25, M \$7.00, K \$6.25, I \$5.62½, G \$5.55, H \$5.45@5.55, G \$5.45@5.55, F \$5.50@5.55, E \$5.35@5.50, D \$5.30, B \$5.25.

WILMINGTON—Rosin weak; good \$1.10. Spirits quiet; machine 38½c. Tar quiet at \$2.30; turpentine, hard, \$3.00; soft \$4.00, virgin \$4.00.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits 32s. Rosin, common, 15s 1½d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 31s 3d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 15s. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 16s 6d.

CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD OUTPUT

CRIPPLE CREEK—December output of gold ore in Cripple Creek was 70,200 tons of gross bullion valued at \$1,203,450. November output was 73,400 tons valued at \$1,190,500, while December, 1911, was 70,600 tons valued at \$1,093,700.

SILVER IN 1912

Silver averaged 60.83 cents an ounce in 1912. This was the best average in years, comparing with 53.304 cents in 1911, 53.486 cents in 1910 and 51.502 cents in 1909.

to the development and production of oil in the Tampico and Tuxpan districts during the past year. New wells have been sunk in numerous places with gratifying results, while the old wells keep on producing as satisfactorily as heretofore. In all, it is now computed that there are 40 organized companies engaged in developing this industry, and the handling of the output should bring good results to the company as soon as the line now being built south from Tampico is completed. The prospects of this business for the future look very promising.

It is with regret that I have to advise that the outlook for the present crop is not at all satisfactory. The unusually heavy rains throughout the agricultural belt have had a very damaging effect and as a consequence the yield is now expected to be below normal.

The report says further: The percentage of operation to earnings during the year was 62.55 per cent, comparing favorably with the figure of last year of 63.42 per cent, and when consideration is given the heavy burden thrown upon the operation by reason of the revolution, should be a source of satisfaction to the shareholders.

From the organization of the company to the close of the fiscal year under review we have spent on additions and betterments the sum of \$21,860,374 Mexican currency, of which amount \$2,771,929 was expended by us during this fiscal year.

Considerable imetus has been given

to the development and production of oil in the Tampico and Tuxpan districts during the past year. New wells have been sunk in numerous places with gratifying results, while the old wells keep on producing as satisfactorily as heretofore. In all, it is now computed that there are 40 organized companies engaged in developing this industry, and the handling of the output should bring good results to the company as soon as the line now being built south from Tampico is completed. The prospects of this business for the future look very promising.

It is with regret that I have to advise that the outlook for the present crop is not at all satisfactory. The unusually heavy rains throughout the agricultural belt have had a very damaging effect and as a consequence the yield is now expected to be below normal.

The balance sheet as of June 30 last, shows cash on hand amounting to \$18,327,023; accounts receivable \$4,252,513; notes receivable \$4,072,747; accounts payable \$5,835,790, and a profit and loss surplus of \$567,052.

The report says further: The percentage of operation to earnings during the year was 62.55 per cent, comparing favorably with the figure of last year of 63.42 per cent, and when consideration is given the heavy burden thrown upon the operation by reason of the revolution, should be a source of satisfaction to the shareholders.

From the organization of the company to the close of the fiscal year under review we have spent on additions and betterments the sum of \$21,860,374 Mexican currency, of which amount \$2,771,929 was expended by us during this fiscal year.

Considerable imetus has been given

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 3.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Athens, Ga.—Louis Funkenstein of Johnson Co.; U. S. Newster.

Baltimore, Md.—A. I. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.

Baltimore, Md.—A. D. Dixon of Dixon, Bartlett & Co.; Tournier.

Baltimore, Md.—E. G. B. Clay of Clay International.

Baltimore, Md.—F. C. Marshall of Evans.

Baltimore, Md.—F. C. McLeod of Drake Innes & Green; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter of Gothic Carpentry & Telling; 100 Essex of H. P. Smith & Sons Co.; Copley Plaza.

Chicago, Ill.—E. G. Johnson of Johnson Co.; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—J. E. K. Marshall of Clay International.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

CARRARA LABOR BOYCOTT BRINGS LOCKOUT IN REPLY

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME—Messrs. Italo Faggioni having kept in their employ six trade unionists, who in the recent strike of the marble industry refused to obey the union's order to strike, the chamber of labor of Carrara, at the close of the dispute, informed Messrs. Faggioni that inasmuch as the six strike-breakers had been removed from the membership of the union they must be dismissed from their works, this demand from the chamber of labor being in accord with one of the terms of the settlement between masters and men that only trade unionists should be employed.

The firm, refusing to comply with this demand, was declared under boycott by the labor organization. As a result of this the "lizzatori," or special carmen who transport the marble from the quarries in the mountains to the town refused to load and carry the blocks for Messrs. Faggioni.

At a meeting of the trade, called by the boycotted firm, and attended by 115 representatives of the marble industry, it was decided to resist the trade unions and proclaim a general lockout in all the quarries and marble works of the district. Great efforts are being made by the authorities to find some means of conciliation as the hardships attendant upon a lockout following upon a 40 days' strike would be great.

CROWN AGENTS OF COLONIES TO HAVE NEW BUILDINGS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It has been decided by the crown agents for the colonies, with the concurrence of the colonial office, to erect new office buildings on the Westminster embankment, close to the Houses of Parliament. The provision of new offices has been rendered a necessity owing to the fact that the present offices of the crown agents have been scheduled for demolition under the government sites act of last year. The architects for the new building are John W. Simpson and Maxwell Bryton of Gray's inn.

Mr. Harcourt, the secretary of state, has taken great interest in the proposed building and many valuable proposals as to the general arrangement are due to him. The plan adopted for the internal economy of the offices is a new one. Each department will be allowed an open floor space, lighted from both sides, and having an entrance direct from the central main staircase, and lifts at the angle of Millbank and Wood street. In this way no department will have to be entered, either by the public or the staff, in order to reach another part of the building.

RUSSIA JOINS IN RUMANIAN FETE ON PLEVNA DAY

(Special to the Monitor)

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the fall of Plevna, assumed larger proportions than on previous occasions. Among those who attended the festivities in addition to the royal family and a brilliant assembly were the Russian and Rumanian suites and two Bulgarian generals who had come to Bucharest for the purpose.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia was also among the guests, and handed to King Charles the baton of a field-marshall of the Russian army in the presence of a distinguished assembly. At the conclusion of the presentation a state procession was formed to the cathedral where a Te Deum was sung.

A review of the garrison was subsequently held, and King Charles conferred the collar of the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles I. on the grand duke. On the members of the Russian suite and the Bulgarian generals high decorations were also conferred.

CHINA ACCUSED BY INDIAN DEALERS

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—A petition has been forwarded to the Viceroy by a number of Indian opium merchants, in which the grievances under which the petitioners are laboring are set forth. Attention is also drawn to the repeated violations by the Chinese authorities of both the letter and spirit of the Anglo-Chinese agreement of May 8, 1911. It is urged that diplomatic action should be taken on their behalf, and that the Indian government should take back the opium sold by it to the petitioners and that the purchase money should be refunded. The opium, it is maintained, is now unsaleable.

CADETS FORCED TO DRILL

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The cadets who have persisted in defying the order of the courts to make up their drill periods are to be again prosecuted. They will be marched under guard from the court to the barracks, where they will be compelled to drill for six hours daily until their time is made up. They will also be detained for 10 days in addition to the period they avoided serving.

SUBWAY PLANS SEEN AS DANGER TO CATHEDRAL

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME—The reasons of the London county council for bringing a bill before the House of Commons, in which powers are sought to build a subway which, by its position, would be a menace to the safety of St. Paul's Cathedral, have not yet been made evident.

The statement of Mr. Domoney, chairman of the Bridge House estate committee, to a representative of one of the great London dailies that he felt "the greatest surprise" at the position taken up by the dean and chapter with regard to the tramway bill, throws no light on the subject, especially when it is compared with Canon Alexander's assertion that an agreement was made with the corporation as long ago as April, 1911, the whole object of which was to secure the cathedral against any subway under the Bridge's bill of the corporation.

The opposition to the bill by the dean and chapter was finally withdrawn because provision was made in the agreement that no subway should be at any time considered in the neighborhood of the cathedral. The action of the county council was unknown to the cathedral authorities, and the first official intimation which they had of the tramway bill was received from the House of Commons.

BRITISH BANQUET IN SPAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

BARCELONA, Spain—The annual banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce for Spain held at Barcelona recently was attended by the British ambassador. Among the guests were General Veyler, the local authorities, representatives of similar institutions, and members of Spanish society in Barcelona, as well as English and American residents. The speeches were all expressive of the speakers' sense of the importance of the chamber, and of the steady development of its activities.

LAWS TO REGULATE EGYPTIAN COTTON URGED BY ABAZA BEY

(Special to the Monitor)

ZEITOUN, Egypt—In the recent cotton congress in Egypt the discussion at the last meeting after Abaza Bey's paper on the mixing of cotton in the plantations, may be said to have summed up the situation from the points of view of grower and user respectively.

The paper itself was an interesting picture of the work of the Khedivial Agricultural Society, of which the bey is secretary-general, and of the careless habits of the native farmer in procuring and raising his crop of cotton. He considered that the remedy for the grower's faults lay in more stringent laws regulating the supply of seed and the sale of cotton. He makes five recommendations, as follows:

(1) All sales of unginned cotton to take place in the "balqaas" or local cotton markets, recently instituted by the government, except in the case of sales direct by growers to ginnery.

(2) Only one variety of cotton to be allowed to be planted in a property or district so as to reduce risk of mixing.

(3) A license to be necessary for selling cotton seed.

(4) Government rewards to be given for the best lots of cotton sold in each "balqaas."

(5) Increased efforts to be made to popularize the principles of modern agriculture.

The point of view of the cotton manufacturers was clearly brought out in the resolution passed by the international committee, and read by the secretary, Dr. Arno Schmidt, to the following effect:

"The committee of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Associations will undertake to circularize its members in all countries of the world in which Egyptian cotton is used, with the object of obtaining statistical returns of the quantities of each kind consumed, and, if possible, an expression of opinion as to the types

GERMANY TO RETAIN HER TROOPS IN CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The budget commission of the Reichstag, before adjourning for the holidays, granted a sum of 244,000 marks for military buildings on the island of Borkum in the North sea. This island is considered of great strategic importance, and much attention is being given to the extending of its fortifications.

A question which occupied the commission some time was that of the German defences in China. It was decided almost unanimously to grant the additional expenses of retaining the naval detachment in Kiao Chou, the advisability of such a course having been proved to the satisfaction of the government and all parties, with the exception of the Social Democrats.

It had been originally intended to recall two thirds of the troops, but the political developments in China have changed that intention. Germany, as regards her detachment of troops in China, occupies the sixth place, and is far behind England, Japan, America, France, and Russia.

Admiral von Tirpitz, the minister for the imperial navy, pointed out that it was less costly to keep the troops there as a permanent thing than to send occasional reinforcements.

The under secretary of state in the foreign office, Dr. Zimmermann, expressed it as his opinion that, despite the fact of a trustworthy man being at the head of affairs in China, it was always possible, though not probable, for disturbances to break out, and precautionary measures must be taken.

The Center representatives went even beyond the budget estimates in this question, and proposed a grant of 1,450,000 marks, while the Social Democrats objected altogether to the extra outlay.

OPENHAGEN, Denmark—The bill providing for the amendment of the fundamental election law of the state has been passed by the House of Commons. The bill was introduced by the premier, Klaus Bernstein, who was listened to with extraordinary interest.

The purpose of the bill is to grant the franchise to men and women over 25 years of age, with certain qualifications of character and property. The bill will have some opposition to face in the House of Lords; not so much on the grounds of antagonism to woman suffrage, but because of certain constitutional points involved.

Even should the bill receive no rebuff in the upper house, it will not become law until a general election has taken place, since in Denmark every constitutional change must receive the sanction of two successive Parliaments.

GERMAN OIL BILL HAS OPPOSITION

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The petroleum monopoly bill was introduced into the Reichstag recently. The object of the bill is to prevent the monopolization of the German petroleum market by the Standard Oil Company. The debate which followed the first reading showed that the prospects of passing the measure, at any rate as it now stands, are doubtful. The Socialists antagonize the bill, objecting to any but a purely state monopoly. The center is hostile on the ground that an adequate supply independent of the Standard Oil Company could not be obtained.

With respect to the British consul general, the memorial proceeds, it is understood that, while the foreign office desires to retain the appointment of their consul, they are required to serve for a short time at the commercial intelligence department of the Board of Trade in order to become familiar with commercial questions before proceeding abroad. This is regarded as a very important consideration.

The publication of the reports of the consul should, if possible, be further accelerated. It would be advantageous also if the president of the Board of Trade were authorized to communicate direct with the British consul in connection with commercial matters, and to obtain from them, when desirable, special reports on particular industries, in addition to those now supplied in the annual or miscellaneous series.

One reason for asking for the enlargement of its powers is that some questions of commercial importance never come officially to the Board of Trade owing to the subjects being attached to other government departments.

Some cases are instanced in the memorial, in particular that of the proposed increase of jurisdiction of county courts, a matter which is of especial interest to traders as affecting cheap and speedy justice. This matter comes up to the lord chancellor department and is treated as one which principally concerns the legal profession.

The memorial refers to the raising of the status of the president of the Board of Trade, and expresses its appreciation also of the increased powers conferred upon the commercial intelligence committee, but expresses the opinion that this committee should be strengthened by the presence of members of the railway, shipping and shipbuilding interests, and that it should also be empowered to initiate measures for the improvement and development of commercial relations at home and abroad. At present it is merely an advisory body.

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BOMBAY TO HAVE STEAM PLOWING

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India—Arrangements have been made by the Bombay government to install a new steam plowing plant in the southern part of the presidency. This is by no means the first time that machines of this nature have been used in India, although the methods employed by the cultivators throughout the peninsula are common of a primitive nature, for it appears that two sets of similar steam plowing plants have been in use in Bihar for over 30 years, whilst only recently a Bengal landowner obtained from England a set of steam plowing tackle on the double engine cable system.

ASHANTI'S GOLD YIELD GREATER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Some indication of the advance made by the Ashanti goldfields is given by the following figures showing the value of the gold recovered during the past few years: In 1905-6 £131,345, in 1906-7 £188,528, in 1907-8 £173,809, in 1908-9 £174,369, in 1909-10 £305,494, in 1910-11 £428,129, and in 1911-12 £488,507.

The gold reserves of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation are estimated at 392,849 tons, of a gross value of £1,481,000, but the corporation claims that the life of the chief mines can safely be assumed to be far in excess of the ore reserves.

BRISBANE WOOL SALES ARE LARGE

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The steady growth that has occurred in the wool sales held in Brisbane since the opening sale in October, 1898, vindicates the wisdom of the persons responsible for the movement. In the year 1898-99 there were 11,015 bales sold, whilst in 1911-12 there were 229,598 bales, of a total value of £3,096,296.

DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

BOOKBINDERS EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dudley & Hodge, 299 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

BOOK-PAINTER MANUFACTURERS

Tileston & Hollingsworth Co., 49 Federal St., Boston.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Whitcomb & Kavanagh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.

ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING

Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

ELECTROTYPEERS

Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.

HEATING (Steam and Hot Water)

Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin St., Boston.

REAL ESTATE INS.—MORTGAGES

Nathan H. Wells, Yorkville Bank Bldg., Third Ave. and 85th St., New York City.

WRAPPING PAPER

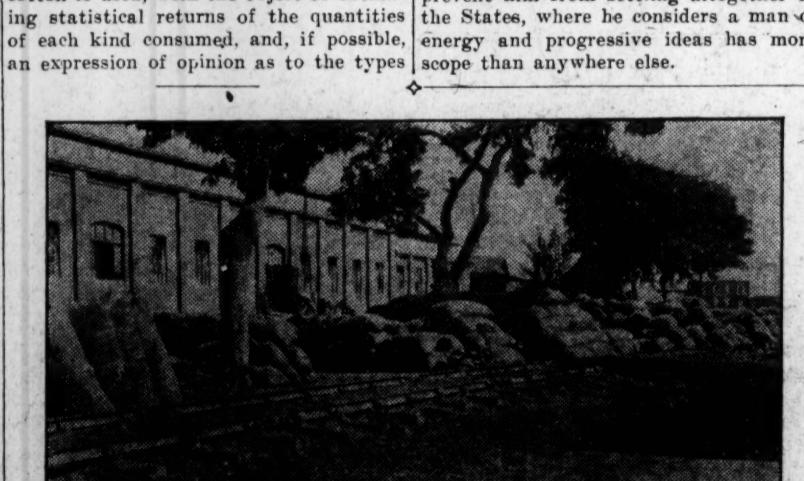
Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, Snow Co., 64 India St., Boston, Mass.

STEEL CASTINGS

George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

WOOL

F. N. Graves & Co., 34 Summer St., Boston.



(Copyright by P. Dittrich, Cairo)
Bags of Egyptian cotton ready at the ginning factory at Kapel Zayat

ANARCHISTS ACTIVE IN FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—An inquiry has been opened in Paris by the judicial authorities for the purpose of discovering the ringleaders of the anarchists who have recommended distributing posters throughout Paris and have convened numerous meetings recently.

AGRICULTURAL BANK IS BUSY

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The business of the Agricultural Bank has greatly expanded, and it has been necessary to considerably increase the staff. During the past year applications for advances under the act representing £222,967 were approved.

N. S. W. MINERAL AREA OPENED AS FARMING LAND

(Special to the Monitor)

The following information has been obtained from the office of the agent-general for New South Wales, London.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—T. A. Coglan, the agent-general for New South Wales, has been notified of the opening for agricultural purposes of the Gloucester country of New South Wales. The news is interesting, inasmuch as that portion of the state so described contains a large area which has been hitherto worked for gold-mining.

Writing of the opening-up of the district, a special representative of the Sydney press stated that it would be impossible to keep the proclaimed gold-fields area shut up much longer, since the land could be used to much better advantage than as a prospecting area for impeded and adventurous miners.

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There are few countries which can compare with Punjaub, with its thousands of miles of harnessed rivers, as a field for rough and ready methods of pisciculture, and with reasonable protection through egg and larval stages the settlers means for transit to the markets of the world. As for the gold-fields, it is hoped that they will soon be thrown open for settlement.

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THE HOME FORUM

Divine Immanence

GOD and man are so near together, so belonging to one another, that not a man by himself, but a man and God is the true unit of being and power. The human will in such sympathetic submission to the divine will that the divine will may flow into it yet never destroying this inviolability. I so working under God, so working with God that when the result stands forth I dare not claim it for my personal achievement; my thought filled with the thought of One whom I know is different from me, while He is unspeakably close to me, as the western sky tonight will be filled with the sunset. The active unity of God and me, His nature filling my nature with its power through my submissive will. It is not something unnatural; it is most natural. I do not truly realize myself until I become joined with, filled with Him. That is the religious thought of character. Men may call it mystical or transcendental; and these things that seem dream-like to the great majority are going to be known as the great moving powers of the world.—Phillips Brooks.

GRATITUDE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOT infrequently the expression is heard, "We have much to be thankful for," or, "We should be more grateful for our blessings." While there is no reason to question these statements, it might be well to consider whether we understand what is meant by gratitude. The word means, according to Webster, "Kindness awakened by a favor received; thankfulness," and "thankful" is defined as being "impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it."

In the first place, therefore, gratitude is unselfish; it is even appreciative of the kindness of others, and finds something in them to admire and commend. It is never self-centered. We cannot be grateful to ourselves, nor can we be truly grateful merely on account of our own welfare. That is an erroneous sense of thankfulness which regards it as the gratification felt from having received a kindness or a benefit, a sort of self-congratulation because of one's good fortune. Such a sense, indeed, may be only a form of selfishness which would but hinder one's appreciation of good in one's neighbor. Neither is that gratitude which affords a sense of pleasure because an individual is more fortunately situated than some one else, or because one has escaped a calamity that has overtaken another. To say, "How thankful I am that I am not like this or that poor unfortunate," is not using the term in

its proper sense, but we may be thankful that God, who is divine Love, helps both us and the unfortunate.

The presence of unselfish love and gratitude in the human heart has a purifying and elevating effect because its source is spiritual and heavenly. Divine Love reverses and destroys all evil, all erroneous feelings or sentiments. Let the heart be touched with a feeling of gratitude toward a supposed enemy and how quickly the enmity or resentment is dissipated! No one can be envious, angry, or bitter and be grateful at the same time. Gratitude can be associated only with thoughts of a higher nature and is found in company with charity, generosity and magnanimity.

Gratitude to God means the acknowledgment of His goodness. There is nothing better calculated to destroy the seeming power of evil to our consciousness than to thank God for the presence, reality and power of good. This directly contradicts the belief in any injurious power and brings to our consciousness a sense of relief which enables us to rise above the seeming evil and rejoice in the actual presence of good. It was gratitude in the heart of the psalmist that inspired his most exultant strains. When he came into the presence of the Lord with thanksgiving he was enabled to exclaim, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits: Who giveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases."

It is not necessary to await some event or circumstance to feel grateful. We can truly say, "I have nothing to be grateful for." None but the most pronounced pessimist could entertain such a thought. The lack of appreciation for what we do possess units us for the reception of more. Gratitude is an essential to progress. It is more than a mere sentiment or feeling, it is the exercise of the higher faculties, and is manifested in action. We must live our gratitude. "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven," said Jesus. A faithful life is the best proof of gratitude. And the appreciation and utilization of one blessing is an important step toward the attainment of greater blessings. In the text-book of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 3) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Are we really grateful for the good already received? Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more. Gratitude is much more than a verbal expression of thanks. Action expresses more gratitude than speech." To acknowledge God is to express good, to live good.

It is this proper sense or understanding of the quality of gratitude that enables us to see how it can be cultivated and thus to learn to follow the injunction of Paul: "Be ye thankful." There are those who condemn themselves because they do not feel grateful enough, but who fail to see how they are to gain

Newboys in College

There are now in college in the United States 32 newboys. The door to knowledge was opened for them, says the Youth Companion by citizens and by newboys clubs that have founded scholarships for able and deserving members. There is keen competition for these prizes and it is evident that those who win them are, as a rule, worthy; for the 32 successful ones, although they are working their own way, are also clubbing together to send another boy to college. They show the ideal that makes good citizens.

Proud men themselves
In others praise humility.—Landor.

Fun in the Commons

ONE of those amusing incidents which occasionally enlivens the proceedings in the House of Commons occurred at a recent sitting. Captain Murray, Liberal member for Kincardineshire, after a grave pronouncement by the premier on the question of Welsh disestablishment, suddenly asked the speaker whether it was permissible for strangers in the gallery to look at him through field glasses. Mr. Lowther, to whose keen sense of humor the House owes a great deal in the way of relief, rose to the occasion. "The cat may look at the King," he remarked dryly in reply. Captain Murray, however, persisted. Was it not possible, he asked, that what might appear to be field glasses was in reality a camera, and were strangers in the gallery to be permitted to snapshot members unawares, and in any attitude, ungainly or otherwise? To this the speaker replied that if there was any reason to suppose that it was a camera he did not think that the House would wish to admit photographers there. "I doubt very much," he added, "whether photographers would obtain good results." In view of the very subdued lighting of the chamber the speaker's rejoinder created much amusement.

"Forever with the Lord"

Forever with the Lord,
Amen, so let it be;
Life from the dead is in that word,
'Tis immortality.

I hear at morn and even,
At noon and midnight hour,
The choral harmonies of heaven
Earth's Babyl tongues o'erpower.

Then, then, I feel that He
Remembered or forgot,
The Lord is never far from me,
Though I perceive Him not.

—James Montgomery.

It is truly royal to do good and
be reproached for it.—Antisthenes.

CALENDARS AND THE SEASON

FROM the desk calendar with a leaf for each day on its iron stand to the tiny printed card to slip into your card case; from the pages full of carefully chosen quotations with the dates for a week on each sheet to the huge affairs that the insurance companies send to paper a blank wall, the calendar is going its rounds just now, and rare indeed is the person who cannot get somebody to make him a present of one. It would appear that hardly any one buys calendars now, so many are the business houses on advertising thoughts intent.

The actual variety of the calendars in vogue nowadays seems so great that it is as if every individual might have his own calendar, expressive of his own particular days. There are calendars for every profession, for every art and business and trade. There are funny calendars and serious ones; calendars of practical advice and of sentimental reflections; calendars with recipes for puddings and pies, calendars with riddles, calendars with funny pictures and calendar in strange languages.

First cousin to the calendar is the diary or engagement book. This too is fearfully and wonderfully made, with a page for golf scores, for letters, for the books read, for calls and church notes, for bills payable and receivable, for a list of gowns and when worn and for names of new acquaintances, including the procession of cooks. The modern diary allows three days to a page, 160, and this Liliputian size is significant of how little time we have to sit down and think about the things we have seen and done. Samuel Pepys, writing himself and his times down, and what he had for dinner, for posterity to read, did great service for those who love to study the customs and manners of language or the serious concerns of history or steps in social evolution; but our days are recorded in the public press and private diaries are of less value.

Yet a thoroughly well-kept diary even now, reflecting the stages of change in the thinking of the writer, might have its lessons for the writer himself and for others, too. The thing is to strip off disguise, to lay aside attitudinizing, even before oneself and record honestly what one did and why, what one thought and felt.

At the last analysis the paramount influence in the culture of the child is the influence of the home.—Craftman.

A man who prays for divine guidance in his business cannot with impunity neglect prayer in discharging his duties as a citizen.—Howard R. Chapman in *Baptist Standard*.

Prayer and Citizenship

A man who prays for divine guidance in his business cannot with impunity neglect prayer in discharging his duties as a citizen.—Howard R. Chapman in *Baptist Standard*.

TRIP IN A GERMAN DIRIGIBLE AIRSHIP

ONE of the most interesting experiences to be had during a visit to Berlin is that of a voyage in a Zeppelin or Parseval airship. Thanks to the German enterprise, a daily passenger service has been carried out throughout the past year by dirigibles of the above-mentioned types and maintained regularly between Johannisthal and Berlin.

The "service de luxe" of a Zeppelin provides a comfortable upholstered cabin, a kind of Pullman car, to seat 20, in which meals are served by waiters. On a Parseval the travelers are accommodated in an open car designed to carry 14 persons, exclusive of the crew of four, the latter consisting of pilot, steersman, engineer and assistant. The most difficult part in the navigation of these huge dirigibles, more especially when a high wind prevails, is at the start when first leaving the ground and again on landing and reentering the shed.

Having boarded the Parseval while still anchored in the large hangar of the Johannisthal aerodrome a few miles distant from Berlin, we were able to admire the skill with which our pilot maneuvered the ship out into the open. After superintending many preliminary preparations he gave the final order to "let go," whereupon we found ourselves rising gradually and smoothly to a height of some 2000 feet or more. The splendid panorama of sky and cloud, unfolded at this high altitude, constitutes one of the chief attractions of an aerial cruise and

gives a delightful sense of freedom and boundless space.

Some interesting landmarks to be noted on the journey to Berlin are: Grunau, where sailing regattas are held on the river Spree; the wooded district of Mueggel-Berge on a slope of which stands the fine Bismarck memorial (this last being photographed with excellent results from the car of the Parseval), and Karlsdorf, with its steeples and course and the well-known electrical works of the Siemens Schuckert Company. At the latter place a large airship was seen reentering a rotatory shed.

On reaching Berlin we made a circling flight over the town at a sufficiently low level for cameras to be used with success, after which the Parseval returned to Johannisthal, finishing a most interesting and enjoyable cruise of about 55 kilometers in 1 hour 20 minutes.

The Parseval dirigibles are built on the non-rigid system, in contrast to the Zeppelins, which have rigid frameworks.

They have reversible propellers enabling them to land easily on restricted ground.

The navigation of these ships is comparatively simple. Inside the envelope are two balloons, filled with air, which maintain the gas at a constant pressure by means of a ventilator. The vessel is kept at an even level by pumping the air from the ventilator into either the rear or the forward balloonet alone, or simultaneously into both. If the forward balloonet is filled to a greater ex-

tent than the rear one, the dirigible descends, owing to the bulk of the gas being driven to the rear of the envelope; the ascent is effected in the opposite manner. The way in which the air itself is used as part of the structure of the ship is as ingenious as it is effective.

Major von Parseval was the inventor of this type of dirigible, his invention being bought by a German society for the development of airships in 1906.

The maintenance of a regular airship passenger service has enabled the German public to realize more fully the utility and importance of aviation and accounts in a great measure for the enthusiasm on the subject universally shown throughout Germany. It is not unusual to see three different types of dirigible balloons in flight over Berlin on the same day, and commercial firms occasionally hire one for advertising purposes, the name of the firm being illuminated by electric lights on the car of the ship as she soars over the town at dusk.

Aerial navigation opens out many possibilities; this ideal form of locomotion may be used in the future for postal services, for purposes of commerce and the speedy conveyance of workmen and business men to their place of work. The traveling public will eventually regard as indispensable the rapid transport in a direct line made possible through aerial craft. Let us hope also that the increased intercommunication of nations will lessen the probabilities of war.

Another name for work.

Picture Puzzle

WAIT! I WANT TO
QUESTION YOU



Another name for work.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Fifteen hidden trees: Linden, cedar, ash, pear, larch, cypress, maple, pine, alder, willow, hemlock, pecan, beech, oak, aspen.

When one reads he should read something to improve his thought. Quite so. Still, it is imperative for some of us to read laundry lists and time tables occasionally.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Forearmed

To stock a girl in advance with all the "education" that she will need is as absurd as it is impossible, but give her a method by which she can find out for herself everything that she needs and wants to know about each situation in which she finds herself, each new problem as it confronts her, and you have put into her hand a weapon with which she will give a good account of herself in every battle with circumstance.—Good Housekeeping.

Reading and Thinking

SCHOPENHAUER said: "The surest way of having no thoughts of our own is to take up a book every time we have nothing to do." We are worse off for our reading if we do nothing but read, asserts the Columbus (O.) State Journal. Some people don't understand that. They forget that the only use for reading is to get people to thinking. The best way to read a book, if it is worth reading, is to read a few sentences or half a page, and then reread on what has been read. The truth we find in a book we need to make a part of our own life, but we cannot do it without thinking about it.

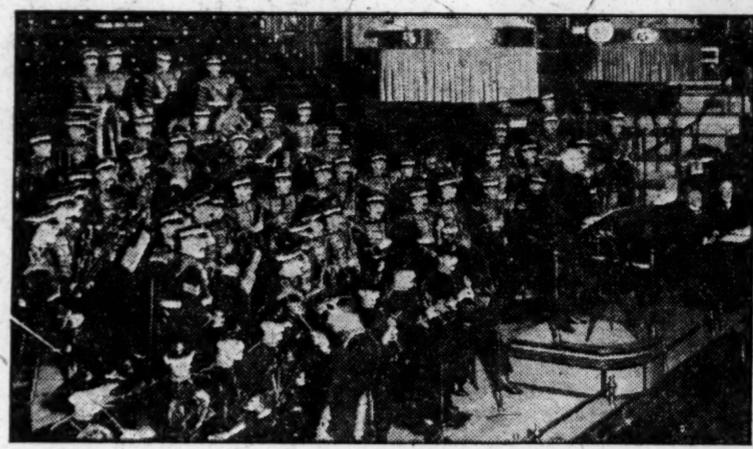
Northern Indians

Describing the salmon fisheries at Port Essington on the Skeena river a writer in the British Columbia Magazine gives an interesting description of the Indians who are employed in the big canning plants. He says:

A little whitewashed chapel nestled among the huts where I resided this summer and every Sunday morning and evening service was announced by a ringing from the belfry. The service was conducted in the Indian tongue by their chief. We were politely shown a seat and at the same time handed a hymnbook. A short sermon followed and afterwards the people sang a few simple old-time hymns, the only part of the service in English. The service conducted in this little abode of simplicity was by no means devoid of impressiveness.

Rodin says that the antique masterpieces "speak to me louder, move me more, than human feelings. In its turn, may the new century meditate upon these marvels, and may it try to ascend to them through intelligence and love."

MILITARY BANDS OF ENGLAND



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)

BANDS OF COLDSTREAM GUARDS AND ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY

AN illustrated lecture given recently by the bandmaster of the Coldstream Guards, Second Lieut. J. MacKenzie Rogan, at the Queen's Hall in London, on "Regimental Bands, Their History and Role of Usefulness" was very largely attended. The lecture was given on invitation of the Royal United Service Institution, and the chair was taken by Field Marshal Lord Roberts.

The interest of the audience was especially excited by the selections which were played illustrative of the lecture by the band of the Coldstream Guards and the band of the Royal Garrison Artillery from Dover. The latter band played the same selections on old world instruments loaned by the Rev. F. W. Galpin of Harlow. In this way the contrast was effectively brought out between military music of the present day and military music of 100 years ago.

The instruments of the artillery band consisted of two oboes, two clarinets in C, two bassoons, two long model trumpets in D or C, two hand bassoons in D or C, two serpents in C, one bassoon in C, and one side drum.

Martial music in the English army, said Lieutenant Rogan, dated from its foundation, 1660. In the warrant for the formation of the Tangier regiment (now the Queen's Royal West Surrey regiment) in 1661, provision was made for two drummers per company, with pay at £1 a day. The oboe was the first instrument introduced into the service in addition to drums and fifes, and a warrant was issued in 1684 authorizing the employment of 12 oboes in the regiments of foot guards. Regimental music was left entirely to the enterprise of individual regiments until the Crimean war, when the Duke of Cambridge's attention was drawn to the want of military musical organization, and the Royal Military School of Music was formed at Kneller Hall. Lieutenant Rogan further dwelt on the inspiring influence which the military band had on the troops during long marches and other trying circumstances. From a recruiting point of view also the band was an important factor.

Yet a thoroughly well-kept diary even now, reflecting the stages of change in the thinking of the writer, might have its lessons for the writer himself and for others, too. The thing is to strip off disguise, to lay aside attitudinizing, even before oneself and record honestly what one did and why, what one thought and felt.

If you want to be gloomy, there's gloom enough to keep you gloom; if you want to be glad, there's glad enough to keep you glad.—Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock.

LIBRARY IN POWDER MAGAZINE

THE curious beginning of the Chicago public library, which, according to an interesting note in the Dial, was once housed in an abandoned water tank, is matched by the library of the Louisiana State University, which had its first quarters in an old powder magazine. The state university occupies the buildings and grounds of the old army post at Baton Rouge, which was abandoned as a result of the electoral controversy of 1876-1877. The following extract from Fay's "History of Education in Louisiana" gives a description of the library as it was from 1886 to 1903:

"Far off to the northeastern corner of the garrison inclosure is a long, low building, entirely without windows, save for two small grated apertures at each of the narrow ends, while for entrance a heavy iron door is swung in the center of the southern front, a place more like a prison house than a scholar's quiet domicile among books. Few have ever seen such a building; and as you enter for the first time it fairly oppresses you to observe that you pass through a doorway whose walls are five or six feet thick. Within, the room represents an equally strange sight. Along the walls bookshelves extend around the whole parallelogram, save for the trifling space of the small windows. The ceiling is so low that you can almost touch it at the bookcases, but it rises in low heavy arches, only to sink again archwise on massive square pillars in the center of the room. Thus are formed two long corridors with low arches that fall into a succession of vaults down the passage. The central pillars are girt around with square bookshelves, all with their burden of volumes.

The building was the old powder

That man is great, and he alone,
Who serves a greatness not his
own.
For neither praise nor self;
Content to know and be unknown,
Whole in himself.

—Owen Meredith.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, January 3, 1913

Is Business Business or Service?

IF ANY persons voted for Mr. Wilson expecting that he would be less concerned with the application of ethics to business and to government than his rival candidates, they must be now undergoing a process of disillusionment. His recent speeches have made it clear that he intends to give a concrete turn to his abstract ideals which will make it very difficult for some prominent members of his party to work harmoniously with him or

under him, and that he intends to use the same direct methods of confronting and overcoming opponents of his social uplift policies that he has found so effective as Governor of New Jersey. The candor with which he outlines his coming policy must command admiration even where it conflicts with policies of business and legislation of those persons and factions that are to be fought by him.

In the speech made by the President-elect at Staunton, Va., in circumstances calculated to move him profoundly and impel him to disclose his deepest self, he at once lifted his personal and prospectively official policy from the level of politics to that of ethics and religion, and defined for his countrymen a future conception of business as distinctly Christian as John Hay outlined for them in the field of diplomacy. In short, he substituted for the too conventional saying that "business is business" the higher code of the Golden Rule, which forthwith converts trading, merchandising, manufacturing, mining, farming and all the great fundamental economic processes into forms of service, "social service," if you please. To the old "caveat emptor" ideal he would put an end, and make the test of the legality as well as the morality of all business transactions that of good, not goods.

Journals that either openly or secretly serve "interests" created to follow the predatory theory of business already are scoffing cynically at the doctrinaire idealism of the President-elect. It seems to us that any journal that is Christian in name or that is controlled by men who are called Christians must welcome the unequivocal way in which this son of a Presbyterian preacher, this descendant of sires who followed civic reformers and theologians as bold as and practical as Calvin and Knox, is defining for himself and for his countrymen an ethical standard that must govern in business and in statecraft. The day that will test the worth of Mr. Wilson's statements is not so far away but that all are likely to retain the memory of the high standards he has set, and in the light of that recollection they will doubtless judge for themselves as to whether promises are justified by deeds.

GOVERNOR SULZER of New York saw to it that his induction into office this week was stripped of all formality and pomp, and having thus shaped the inaugural ceremony he consistently proceeded to outline a policy of state that was in most aspects equally democratic. Whether this program of the Empire state Governor is but the natural expression of a temperament that is disinclined to much ceremony and hostile to extravagance of any kind or whether it is due to reasoned convictions based on his experience as a legislator at Albany and at Washington is not material now. The point to be emphasized is that, having defined the policy, New York's Governor will be closely watched to see how he applies it throughout his official career. Having put his hand to the plow he can hardly turn back. If loyal to the ideal which he has set up, he has, however, a chance not only to better conditions at Albany and throughout the state but also to shape an example that other state executives can imitate with profit to all concerned. The people want to escape from undue burdens of taxation, and such burdens are caused in part by complexities of administrative business. They want more leaders of the type who can be reached on the human side and who will not suffer the bars to be put up between them and those whom they represent. It is for human as well as for economic reasons that the demand goes up today for simplification of government. Governor Sulzer now holds so prominent a place that without much doubt whatever he says or does in this matter will be noted and weighed by the nation.

Simplicity Enters with Gov. Sulzer

New England and the West

It is not going outside of the facts to say that there is wider knowledge and greater appreciation of New England's contribution to the making and upbuilding of the West in that section of the country than there is recognition of it among the people of New England to whom it should always be a source of pride. From the Ipswich and Rutland migration to Ohio, 125 years ago, to the migration of New Englanders in general to Kansas and Nebraska in the late fifties, and from the migration of the discharged volunteers of New England to the West at the close of the civil war, down to the very latest movement of the people of this section toward the setting sun, the belief has prevailed "back home" that the immigrants were lost to their old states and associations. This is far from being the case. Wherever New Englanders have gone they have taken New England with them; they have diffused New England sentiment; they have perpetuated New England institutions, and, in due time, they have returned to New England, if not to stay, at least to pay the tribute of their regard.

No doubt the members of the Mississippi Valley Historical Society were glad to be able to hold this year's meeting in Massachusetts. It is quite probable that they would be pleased to hold their meetings somewhere in New England every year, for the proceedings of most of the historical societies of the middle West, like the after-dinner time of most of the citizens' banquets out that way, are given over largely to talks by New Englanders and their descendants on subjects relating to New England. During the world's fair period in Chicago, the names of a large percentage of people of distinction in that city could be found on the membership rolls of the Massachusetts Society, the New Hampshire Society, the Maine Society, the Vermont Society, the Connecticut Society or the Rhode Island Society. If any were missing from these, they would cer-

tainly be found on the membership roll of the New England Society. A reunion of New Englanders in Minneapolis brings out practically all the business and professional men in that city. These cases are but typical. The West is very largely New English, and it does not regret it.

Environment does make some difference, of course. One of the speakers at the meeting referred to dwelt on the fact that New Englanders in the West soon break away from many modes of thought and action carried by them to their new homes, and cherished for a while, but it cannot be said of them that they have ever abandoned customs or lost traits of substantial value. On the contrary, they seem to impress upon their neighbors the characteristics that are most admirable in New England life, and this remains true even when it is said that the New Englander in the West is usually broadened and softened by contact with other elements representative of very different origin and training.

Boston's Port Record Encouraging

THE port directors of Boston, reporting formally to the Legislature, disclose a first-year record of constructive action that is encouraging. Domestic and foreign tonnage increased a trifle more than 3,000,000 tons during 1912, and the value of the foreign business done was not less than \$10,000,000 more than during 1911. All of this is to be credited to a conjunction of factors, not the least of which is knowledge throughout the trading world that Boston is commercially alive. The port directors wisely have gained definite ends while at the same time not omitting that thoroughgoing and as yet uncompleted investigation of the port problem as a whole which should be the basis of consistent, steady solution as soon as possible. One feature of such a report, when it comes, must be facts and opinions on which to base public action that will put the waterfront of the city under popular control. Coincident with, and not much before, such a report and its constructive advice, can come counsel as to new terminals, a belt line, and harmonious action between land and water transportation agencies.

The state's interests as well as the port's needs have been well conserved in connection with the commonwealth pier. Fortunate results in inducing European steamship companies to make Boston a new terminal, or one that will have a larger proportion of their business, have been achieved; and the effect of the enterprise shown by both parties to the new arrangement will be registered in 1913 statistics. The decision to build in Boston harbor the largest dry dock on the Atlantic coast has large future expansion of business implicit within it.

Boston got from the international chambers of commerce meeting last autumn a measure of advertising and good will which, when supplemented by the combined efforts of the local Chamber of Commerce and the port directors, seems bound to tell in the way of enlarged international business. Add to this anything like speedy solution of the vexed issue of New England's transportation monopoly as against the public, and Boston should boom. Even as it is, other cities along the Atlantic coast are now citing her campaign as a model for their action.

FEW RECENT thoughts on the educational question have been better worth consideration than that in relation to the construction of smaller high school buildings and more of them. The proposal to erect a \$5,000,000 high school building in Greater New York has about capped the climax of the big schoolhouse fad.

EIGHTY-SIX letters per capita are written annually by the people of France, and, as in the United States, these include a large number beginning: "Your gift was just what I wanted above all things; you certainly knew what would please me."

FROM figures as yet incomplete, it appears that the number of steerage passengers carried into New York during 1912 was about 694,000. The total number of immigrants received in that port in 1911 was 637,003. Steerage passengers landed in Boston in 1912 numbered 48,488; in 1911 the number of immigrants received in Boston was 45,865. Assuming that the number of arrivals at all other ports of the United States in 1912 correspond with 1911 as nearly as do the figures for New York and Boston, the grand total will reach about 1,000,000 for the year. The character of the immigration is practically the same at all ports. That is to say, Italians were largely in excess of all other nationalities. Irish, English and Scandinavian arrivals were comparatively small. Seeming discrepancy in figures relating to steerage and immigrant arrivals is explained by the fact that immigrants do not always come as steerage passengers. Large numbers take second cabin berths. Of the 637,003 immigrants arriving in New York in 1911, the number of steerage passengers was only 510,752. In 1912 many immigrants from Holland and other countries of northern Europe came by second cabin.

During 1912, a number equal to about 10 per cent of the immigrant arrivals emigrated from this country to Canada. These were, principally, well-to-do American farmers in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and other western states. It is estimated that each took with him \$1500. But, of course, he took much more than that, if his value as a citizen is to be considered. Usually, the motive prompting his migration was that of finding larger opportunity for his family. With capital derived from the sale of his old farm, he could buy a much larger one in the Canadian west—one large enough to permit of division between his sons and daughters. In the long run, the increased cultivation and production consequent to the change will inure to the advantage of both countries.

It is evident, then, that the United States is doing something else for her newcomers than to assimilate them. The great body of the new immigrants do not come to stay. Many come to obtain what they regard as a competence, and to return. Like the Americans who migrate to Canada, the home-going southern European immigrants take away something more than American money. They carry back with them American ideas, a sense of American thought, the atmosphere of American civilization; and these are leavening, elevating and energizing whole districts and provinces and nations.

RAILROADS that earn a reputation for reliability will not lose any business by it.

TAKING the practical view of it, there are two kinds of printed information—the kind that is locked up in books and libraries and can be obtained only by long searching, and the kind that is made available through skillfully-devised indices, compendiums, catalogues, encyclopedias. To the searcher for data in this rapid-motion age, the information that cannot be obtained quickly when wanted is useless. Books and libraries are filled to overflowing with human knowledge about everything; reference books exist in abundance; year books and almanacs are plentiful; of late the card index system has developed into a valuable auxiliary to reference libraries; and yet frequently when inquiry is made concerning some fact, run down long ago by historians and compilers—some fact that in incomplete form is known to everybody—it may take hours or days to find it.

There is real demand for such work as the Boston Cooperative Information Bureau is engaged in, providing that the results of its striving may be made readily available. At present, as already intimated, there is no lack of information, nor is there any lack of compendiums of information; what there is lack of is a coordinated guide to this information.

As a rule, not enough attention is paid to indexing. Encyclopedias and year books containing long articles alphabetically arranged are either incompletely indexed or contain no indices at all. Articles of length in such volumes should be indexed and cross-indexed to carry out the idea of ready reference. The Cooperative Information Bureau, recognizing the existence of a great need, purposes to catalogue knowledge of all kinds, and everybody having much or little to do with the pursuit of data will wish its success. A catalogue of ascertained information is almost more important in these days than books containing information alleged to be new.

Quality, Not Quantity in Colleges

ONE of the most encouraging phases of American educational development is the increasing recognition by universities, colleges and schools that there is a maximum of efficient service possible with a given plant, and that sound administration demands qualitative rather than quantitative tests of success. Hence the increasing number of institutions that are deliberately setting a definite limit to the number of students whom they

will try to serve in informational and inspirational ways. Thus the trustees of Oberlin College, following careful investigation by a committee of the faculty lasting two years, have voted during the next five years to limit the number of students to 1000. It having been demonstrated that, with the gains of the past decade in attendance, there has been a marked increase of per capita cost to the college without any equal gain to the student in quality of instruction, and that students now are getting less direct personal training at the hands of professors than they were a decade ago, the college, for a while at least, will try a more intensive method of administration.

One practical effect of the general trend of which the Oberlin action is characteristic will be to restore confidence and hope in circles of educators who have witnessed the untoward influence upon educational policies of tendencies in business and in politics that have had an inevitable reflex influence upon many other forms of national life. It is a decentralizing rather than a centralizing trend which Oberlin's action symbolizes. It has its counterpart in the implied limitation to be put upon the number of students in Harvard College, as distinct from the university, after President Lowell gets his freshman dormitories built. The recent drift of students away from the small inland colleges to the great urban universities, at least for their undergraduate work, will now very likely be checked, and the "small college" come into its own again.

For reasons that have sentiment, religious belief, local pride and institutional loyalty back of them, champions of the small college have been busy stemming a current that was strong and have been making a plucky fight. Now comes to their aid the efficiency expert, who on purely utilitarian grounds is showing administrators of large institutions that there is precise limit to profitable admission of students, whether the test be from the standpoint of the student or that of the institution.

AN EDICT has come forth from Paris to the effect that women's dress skirts must continue to be tight; certain of those in New York who bow submissively to Paris fashion dictation, have undertaken to proclaim for the United States compliance with this edict. In the metropolis, however, and throughout the country, there is here and there pronounced dissent. American women, whose influence and example carry great weight in such matters, are understood to be preparing to oppose the Parisian tight skirt with vigor and persistence. In this they are moved by several important considerations. Whatever may have been the tight skirt's claim to consideration on the score of novelty a year ago, it can make no plea on this ground now, for it has become painfully common. It never appealed to taste. It never appealed to comfort. It never appealed to propriety. It is almost as unbecoming as it is inconvenient. From the standpoint of sensible women, compelled to wear it by the tyrant fashion, it is an imposition and a trial; from the standpoint of men compelled to see their women folk in it, it is a grief and a regret.

Moreover, it has no reason for being, other than that it has the edict of Paris behind it. And why should Paris be permitted to inflict upon American women a fashion that they do not like? Why cannot American women, it is asked, be as independent in matters of dress as they are in all other respects? Especially, why should they consent to make themselves look awkward and absurd, if not immodest, simply because some self-appointed dictators of the mode insist that they shall follow orders?

Just how far the revolt will go, is beyond saying; but there is no question as to the sympathy that will flow toward the revolutionary movement. Men, generally speaking, have been patient and silent throughout this short-skirt ordeal, but if they are assured that war has been determinedly declared upon it by their sisters, they will be more than ready with applause. For men like to see women at their best, not at their worst. And however else the matter stands, we have no doubt that the textile industry, to which the narrow skirt has meant an actual loss, will lend its voice to cheer American women to shape their styles on a broader basis.

Women and the Tight Skirt